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U.S. 'FLEXING MUSCLES' TO APPEAR INTIMIDATING

LD091318 Moscow TASS in English 1216 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 9 Sep, TASS--The Soviet foreign policy weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] notes that "Washington is setting course at resuming the Dulles practice of balancing on the brink of war." "From the rhetorics in the style of the cold war Washington is passing to actions which from the viewpoint of international law can be interpreted only as acts of international terrorism."

The weekly notes that "after the defeat in Indochina, after the Watergate scandal, after the abortive attempt to free the American hostages in Iran by force the United States intends to take revenge for this, to 'exonerate' itself, to discard the 'inferiority complex' and to appear in the eyes of the American and world public in a posture of power." While engaging in muscle flexing the United States "is trying to appear intimidating in the confrontation with the USSR."

"All this, however, is intended not only for the USSR although it is desired to impress it with demonstrations of strength and belligerency," the weekly continued. "Washington would like thus to compensate the weakening of its positions, the loss of its former influence in the Western alliance. It is for that alliance that it flexes its militaristic biceps reminding thereby who is who in NATO and in the Western world and trying so to say to confine its allies to the barracks, to place them in a state of pre-war mobilisational readiness. It is easier for Washington to issue orders in such an atmosphere.

U.S. QUEST FOR MILITARY SUPERIORITY ASSAILED

PM091504 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Aug 81 p 3

[Lt Col Yu. Gavrilov "Military-Political Review": "In Pursuit of Military Supremacy"]

[Text] Throughout the world, and within the United States itself, the foreign policy course of the current Washington administration is being subjected to increasingly sharp criticism from sensible people. The transatlantic strategists' line toward using force and the threat of using weapons, including nuclear ones, in their policy, the inclusion of virtually all regions of the world in the sphere of U.S. "vital interests" and the course toward confrontation with the socialist countries--all this is complicating the international climate and is leading to an intensification of the danger of war.

"The most sinister threat" for mankind would be "a third world war using nuclear weapons," the distinguished politician and public figure W. Fulbright warns the American public in the Miami HERALD. However, he notes, there are in the White House "irresponsible people who suppose that it is possible to start such a war and to win it." Moreover these people even believe that the threat of war can be used as an instrument to pressure the Soviet Union. Rejecting such a course which is as unrealistic as it is dangerous, W. Fulbright advocates that chief place on the agenda be occupied not by the nuclear arms race but by arms control talks. The United States, he appeals, must resume the Soviet-American dialogue.

In connection with the nuclear arms race and the U.S. decision on full-scale production of the neutron bomb, the U.S. newspaper THE NEWS bluntly states: The Washington administration is "pursuing an irresponsible course: and is "leading the country along a dangerous path of confrontation with the Soviet Union." F. Church, former chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, points out that there is an element of schizophrenia in the U.S. administration's obsession in its approach to the Soviet Union.

It is possible to cite many similar statements, appearing against a background of widespread, mass protest demonstrations in Europe and other continents against the Pentagon's "neutron folly," against the criminal plans to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and against the U.S. attempts to achieve a position of "superior strength" at future talks with the USSR.

However, recent events prove that many Western figures are, as before, a long way from taking a realistic approach toward resolving international problems and toward stabilizing the situation in the world.

In recent days U.S. President R. Reagan has held a series of conferences in California with Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger, Secretary of State A. Haig, his own counselor E. Meese and other high-ranking officials. These conferences, observers note, dealt in particular with the long-term program for intensifying all elements of the U.S. strategic nuclear potential. "We have quite a big program" aimed "at rearming America as rapidly as possible," the Pentagon chief said at a meeting with journalists.

It is remarkable that on the eve of the conferences the chief of the U.S. military department sent to the American Congress a report which, according to his plan was evidently designed to "provide reasons" for the need to further spur on the militarist efforts of the United States and its allies, which are allegedly still "inadequate." However the report itself, despite its author's intention, indicates differently: The United States and its allies have already created a huge war machine. Here are some statistics on this, drawn from this document:

--U.S. military spending in 1980 and 1981 increased in real terms by 5 percent annually;

--Military appropriations of the other NATO members increased on average by 2.5-3.5 percent;

--In the next fiscal year the military budget in the United States alone is planned at $226.3 billion;

--In the next 5 years alone Washington intends to spend $1.5 trillion for military purposes;

--The NATO countries and Japan already maintain over 5 million servicemen under arms and are ready to call up another 7 million reservists and civilian personnel for military service.

But this is not enough for the Pentagon. The conferences with the President, according to the press, discussed an all-embracing plan, elaborated by C. Weinberger, for the modernization and expansion of the country's strategic nuclear forces. Referring to a statement by a high-ranking representative of the Washington administration, the New York TIMES candidly points out that this plan is aimed "at ensuring U.S. superiority over the Soviet Union in the nuclear arms sphere."

What specifically is this all about? The press reports that the conference participants devoted great attention, for example, to the program for forming a fleet of new strategic bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons. It envisages the creation of a total of approximately 250 B-1 bombers and Stealth aircraft which, the Pentagon believes, cannot be detected by enemy radar. The B-1 jet bomber is to have a greater load-capacity than originally projected, develop a speed of Mach 2 and carry 22 cruise missiles on board. It is designed to fulfill "global missions," the paper notes.

The press stresses that the "comprehensive" strategic program also envisages the creation of, and various versions of deploying, a system of mobile-based MX ICBM's which will cost up to $50 billion and new ballistic missiles for nuclear submarines.

Huge resources will be spend on improving reconnaissance satellites, surface radar stations, command centers and so forth.

American history, the New York TIMES concludes, has never before known such a large-scale and expensive military program. As we can see, it is a question of creating destabilizing systems of strategic weapons. Together with medium-range nuclear weapons and neutron weapons they are aimed at guaranteeing the United States military superiority in the world and dealing Washington certain "trumps" at the future arms control and disarmament talks.

A recent statement by retired Gen E. Rowny is eloquent evidence of this. It will be better if we hold talks with the Soviet Union "from a position of strength," he said. Rowny let it be understood that by means of its military preparations Washington hopes to intimidate the USSR and force it to agree to American terms. It is highly indicative that precisely this "hawk" has been appointed head of the U.S. delegation at the talks on arms control and disarmament.

American military strategists, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR attests, are thinking about "large and small wars in the most diverse parts of the world simultaneously." Alongside the admissibility of so-called "limited" nuclear war, Pentagon strategists are demanding that the U.S. Armed Forces be ready to wage "small" nonnuclear wars and to take part in conflicts in varous parts of the globe for the sake of defending America's notorious "vital interests." With this aim in mind, the Pentagon is also setting a course toward beefing up conventional types of armed forces--naval, ground and air forces.

As, for instance, U.S. Army Chief of Staff Gen E. Meyer said, in the next 5 years it is planned to form two new Army divisions and two additional divisions of the National Guard. As a result, the press points out, the numerical strength of the U.S. Armed Forces will increase at the very least by 100,000 men. The two Army divisions will be equipped with the latest weapons and combat equipment, including M-1 Abrams tanks, missile devices, assault helicopters and so forth. They will also have at their disposal the latest means of electronic and chemical warfare.

These divisions, the New York TIMES notes, will be a key element in the "new military strategy" elaborated by Weinberger, which envisages bringing the U.S. Armed Forces up to a higher state of combat readiness. This would enable the United States to move its troops very rapidly to any part of the globe to wage war using conventional weapons. Within the framework of this strategy the creation of the interventionist Rapid Deployment Forces is envisaged.

...President R. Reagan set off on vacation to California after signing the decision on the full-scale production of the neutron weapon. The whole program of his vacation, a correspondent of the American CBS company notes, including the visit to an aircraft carrier, was drawn up with the idea of signaling to the Russians his firm determination to increase U.S. military might. The President, NBC reports, underlined the importance of increasing the country's military potential with the alleged need to "catch up with the Russians..." The anti-Soviet propaganda campaign is exaggerating to the utmost the now hackneyed myth about the "Soviet military threat" and about the U.S. "lag" and other ill-intentioned fabrications, in order to justify Washington's dangerous course and its attempts to achieve military superiority and to dictate its will to other people. But these attempts, like their propaganda camouflage, too, are futile. "I would like all the same to hope," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress, "that whoever determines America's policy today will ultimately manage to take a more realistic view of things. The military and strategic balance which has developed between the USSR and the United States, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO objectively services the preservation of peace in our world. We have not sought, nor do we seek military superiority over the other side. That is not our policy. But nor will we allow such a superiority to be created over us. Such attempts as well as trying to talk with us from a position of strength are absolutely futile!"

U.S.-W. EUROPE DISAGREEMENTS ON MISSILES EXAMINED

PM091417 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Sep 81 p 3

[Col M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Review": "United States Trampling on Its Partners"]

[Text] "The Western alliance is menaced by a dangerous polarization: The United States is steadily rearming...whereas a near fear of American brutality and of the arms race is increasing among the European allies. The more emphasis we place on military strength, the more insistence the dissenting voices become and the greater the temptation for American leaders to believe that we are on our own," an American newspaper, the New York TIMES, wrote a few days ago.

A considerable number of such items rehashing in every possible way reports of and imagined disagreements among the NATO partners have appeared in the Western press lately. The articles, often couched in deliberately dramatic terms, depict "cracks in the Atlantic alliance" and speak of the West European allies' unhappiness with certain aspects of White House policy and Washington's indignation at the West Europeans' behavior. What lies behind these reports? Are there grounds for speaking of disagreements within the NATO camp, or are the items on this topic the result of the bourgeois press' characteristic sensationmongering and desire to astound the reader?

It can be said most definitely that disagreements--more, contradictions--certainly exist among the North Atlantic bloc partners. They are caused by the capitalist system itself, to which the NATO countries belong, by the unevenness of their development and by the difference between their economic, political and other interests. Sometimes these contradictions caused by objective factors are in considerable measure exacerbated by subjective factors--the policy and specific actions of particular countries' ruling circles. The members of the imperialist military-political bloc are currently experiencing just such a period.

The main reason for the sharpened disagreements among the NATO countries is the latest U.S. bout of imperial ambitions and its gamble on crude force and on confrontation with the Soviet Union. Unceremoniously jettisoning all the positive elements achieved in international development in the seventies, Washington is deliberately fueling tension in the world arena. Refusing to come to terms with the real correlation of forces, it is seeking military superiority over the USSR and trying to operate "from a position of strength."

In their attempts to establish themselves as a world hegemonic power the transatlantic ruling circles assign a special role to West Europe. It is there that the relaxation of international tension that was achieved in the seventies thanks to the efforts above all of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states bore the most beneficial fruit. Now the West European countries are being subjected to crude, unceremonious pressure by the Washington leaders, who are foisting an arms race on them and seeking to inject tension into their relations with the USSR and the other socialist countries.

Certain U.S. measures aimed at surmounting the crisis phenomena in the country's own economy and, moreover, doing so to a considerable extent at its allies' expense are causing serious misgivings to a number of the West European countries, which are experiencing great economic difficulties--declining production, increased unemployment, inflation. Moreover, at this summer's Ottawa conference of the leaders of the seven foremost capitalist states the United States not only refused categorically to meet its partners halfway but also demanded a cutback in their trade and economic cooperation with the socialist countries. Though the FRG, France and other members of the "big seven" refused to yield to Washington's pressure, Washington is continuing its efforts in this direction.

A marked difference has certainly emerged between the U.S. and West European approaches to the question of "How To Deal With the Russians" (TIME). Though it sometimes makes verbal promises to start "dialogue with the USSR," the Reagan administration is in reality fighting for a tough line regarding the Soviet Union and for the spurring on of the arms race, especially the nuclear missile arms race. The United States has essentially refused any arms limitation talks with the USSR and is effectively blocking the allies' endeavors in this direction. At the same time it is seeking every possible strengthening of the NATO countries' armed forces, their faster modernization and an increase in their readiness for aggressive operations. It is in Europe first of all that Washington intends to smash the prevailing approximate military parity between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and the North Atlantic bloc.

The United States intends to resolve this task primarily by deploying new medium-range nuclear missile weapons of its own--Pershings and Tomahawks--on the West European territory. But Washington does not need medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe solely in order to try to secure military superiority. People across the ocean also regard these weapons as the instrument of a policy of blackmail and diktat--including with respect to the West European peoples--and the instrument for backing up the U.S. claims to "leadership on a world scale" at all costs.

The threat to Europe's peoples does not emanate from the Soviet Union, as American politicians, generals and their yesmen continue unpardonably to claim. The source of the real threat lies in Washington's militarist policy and specific military programs. About 450 such programs are already planned, according to AP. They are designed to create the material preconditions for implementing the Pentagon's military strategy, which excludes neither preparations for unleashing minor or major wars using conventional weapons, nor the possibility of "limited" nuclear war. After all, circles that, judging from their actions, are capable of jeopardizing the future of all mankind for the sake of their own narrowly self-seeking goals have now come to power in Washington. Beneath the banner of defending U.S. "vital interests," they are fueling conflicts, spurring on the arms race and pursuing a line of destabilizing the situation that emerged in Europe after World War II.

Just how unceremoniously the United States is treating its allies is graphically shown by the decision by the head of the White House to start full-scale production of neutron weapons. No one doubts that these weapons are intended for use in Europe. It is in Europe above all that the means of delivering them to the target exist--American Lance missiles and the 203.2 mm guns in the arsenals of the armies of the United States and a number of other NATO countries. People across the ocean make no secret of the fact that neutron weapons are intended to be used in the event of a military conflict in Europe.

Washington was perfectly well aware of how the West European peoples feel about this barbaric weapon. In his time Carter had to abandon their full-scale production--chiefly because of the European public's protests. Yet Reagan decided to start such production without any consultation with his NATO allies. The leaders of the other NATO countries learned of the American President's decision from...the newspapers.

The United States is equally unceremonious in seeking to get its allies to increase their military spending. Thus American Gen B. Rogers, supreme commander in chief of the NATO Allied Armed Forces, recently issued a categorical demand that the NATO countries "increase their annual military spending in each country by 4 percent in real terms or even by 4.5 percent, in light of the present international situation." He made so bold as to sharply condemn those allies that "have failed to carry out even the symbolic 3-percent increase" because of domestic economic reasons.

How does West Europe view Washington's course of sharpening tension and of an arms race and confrontation with the Soviet Union? An increasing number of Europeans are resolutely demanding the start of talks on limiting nuclear armaments on the continent, angrily protesting against the U.S. administration's decision to produce neutron weapons and advocating the preservation and consolidation of detente. "Peace marches," rallies and demonstrations uniting representatives of the broadest public circles are sweeping West Europe.

Despite the American pressure, prominent statesmen and politicians on the continent are advocating the consolidation of detente. Many of them are publicly dissociating themselves from the dangerous plans to produce and deploy American medium-range missiles and neutron weapons. Nonetheless, there are some who, in defiance of the will of their countries' peoples, are continuing to follow in the footsteps of the transatlantic ruling circles' policy. FRG Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher is displaying great activeness and is seeking the full implementation of the NATO decision on deploying new American medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe. The Italian Government has begun preparing for the deployment of these missiles. Britain's Conservative government is zealously supporting Washington's dangerous political course.

The submission of a number of leaders of the West European NATO countries to the transatlantic diktat stems from the fact that the class solidarity of the imperialist states' ruling circles and their fear of the inexorable march of history are stronger than the disagreements that divide them. The most diehard Atlantic figures are unconditionally following the lead of Washington, which is seeking to create a kind of worldwide anti-socialist coalition under its own leadership. This is why you need to treat with caution what the bourgeois press says about disagreements among the NATO partners.

By alluding to these disagreements--actual and, especially, imagined disagreements--attempts are made to divert attention from the bloc's unceasing militarist activeness, to conceal the fact that the Washington administration is succeeding in keeping the majority of leaders of West European countries on a short leash and to camouflage their submission to American diktat and recognition of U.S. leadership in the Western world.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are pitting against the Western imperialist circles' course of aggravating the international situation a clear and consistent course of consolidating international security, curbing and ending the arms race, settling crises fairly and solving disputed problems at the negotiating table.

That is the principled approach of the Soviet Union and its allies to international affairs. At the same time the supporters of the "position of strength" policy must not forget that the socialist states have everything necessary to protect their vital interests against any aggressive intrigues and will continue to take the due measures in this respect.

SCHMIDT REMARKS ON U.S. READINESS FOR TALKS HIT

DW091253 Moscow in German to Germany 1642 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Esteemed listeners, in one of his recent speeches Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt stressed that the military balance between West and East must be preserved and that the West ought to continue the dialogue with the Soviet Union. At the same time, he expressed his conviction that Washington was ready to hold constructive negotiations on nuclear medium-range weapons in Europe with the Soviet Union. Vladimir Ostrogorskiy comments:

Here is the first question: To whom is the federal chancellor addressing his view that the policy of equilibrium must not be abandoned? Actually, it is generally known that the Soviet Union adheres to this policy. Adherence to the policy of military balance, which was included in the joint Soviet-West German declaration of 1978, remains fully valid for Moscow. As matters now stand, the admonition from Bonn should be addressed to its American NATO ally, for it is certainly no secret to the Bonn statesmen that the Reagan administration is shaking the policy of balance both in word and deed. There is hardly a leading representative of the new Washington administration who has not pleaded for the opposite course, that is for achieving the position of superior strength. Washington's actions speak even more clearly, such for instance its refusal to ratify SALT II which was supposed to become a cornerstone of equilibrium, or its intention of offsetting the strategic balance through the deployment of roughly 600 nuclear medium-range missiles, an intention which was sanctified by NATO and whose implementation is now in full swing through production.

Likewise the latest decision taken by the Reagan administration, the production of the neutron bomb, certainly does not speak for its readiness to accept the existing military balance between West and East. The swiftly-stated justification that the neutron weapon is compensation for the larger number of Soviet tanks, can only convince those people who do not know that A) the West has a preponderance of anti-tank weapons in Europe and that B) the neutron bomb is an offensive weapon.

The federal chancellor surely is not among that group of persons from whom this truth is being withheld. Why then did he not find any place in his foreign-policy reflections to state point-blank who is actually upsetting the policy of balance.

Without such a statement, however, the admonition on the need to maintain balance, to avoid an unending arms race, or even worse, a nuclear catastrophe, remains nothing but empty words and suggests that something is in the air. Worse, it can only be seen as an attempt to calm the ever-growing waves of justified indignation and concern found in--among other places--the Federal Republic connected with Washington's frontal assault on world peace.

Similarly, the assertion that the Americans were ready to hold constructive negotiations on nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe is floating in the air like a soap bubble. Regrettably, this assertion is not confirmed by a single fact or utterance made by Washington that can be taken seriously. On the contrary, trial balloons are launched there now and then which are supposed to test the allies' reaction to a further postponement of these negotiations, or--more accurately--to preliminary negotiations.

It is also in this context that the assertion of Washington's search for negotiations--even if this is made after the recent secret talks with U.S. security adviser Allen--appears like a sedative dispensed to the justifiably excited public in the Federal Republic, who shudder at the thought of being faced with a further stockpiling of American nuclear weapons and soberly consider the consequences in the event this occurs.

Voltaire once said that optimism consists of claiming that things work fine even if they do not work at all. This ironic remark reminds us of the optimistic utterances that can be heard time and again from Bonn. Genuine optimism, however, must base itself on actions which prevent mischief, on the actions the situation requires be taken by all peoples, all statesmen and all politicians.

PUGWASH CONFERENCE HOLDS MEETING IN CANADA

PM091049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 81 p 5

[Nikolay Bragin "Commentator's Column": "Scientists for Peace"]

[Text] Ottawa--The 31st conference of members of the Pugwash movement, which has set itself the goal of stepping up action by scientists in various countries in defense of peace and the security of the peoples, against the arms race and for averting thermonuclear catastrophe, has finished work in the Canadian city of Banff.

For 6 days, about 200 scientists from many countries, including the USSR, held a frank exchange of opinions on the most burning present-day problems, the solution of which, to a considerable extent, controls the future development of the international situation. The scientists expressed particular concern at the increase in the danger of war caused by the arms race and particularly by the buildup of the U.S. nuclear potential and the Reagan administration's unwillingness to heed the voice of reason and renounce the production of the neutron weapon and the plans to deploy new medium-range missiles on Western European territory.

The conference was held under the watchword: "The Quest for Peace in a Crisis-Stricken World." This predetermined the character of the discussions both at the plenary sessions and in the working groups. Despite differences of political views, the majority of its participants devoted their speeches to an objective analysis of the causes of the present increase in tension in the world, roundly condemning Washington's attempts to justify its militarist course by means of slanderous fabrications about a "Soviet military threat."

The statement adopted by the Pugwash Conference Council contains specific proposals aimed at improving the situation in the world and averting thermonuclear conflict. The council proposes the urgent ratification of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty and the commencement of talks on further reducing strategic and other types of nuclear arms as a practical step toward ending production, and subsequently, toward the total banning of all types of arms and toward disarmament. Support was expressed at the conference for the Soviet proposals on setting a moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missile facilities in Europe. A number of other USSR peace initiatives were also approved.

Canadian Prime Minister P.E. Trudeau, in his welcoming message to the Pugwash Conference participants, declared the need to hold talks on reducing arms, particularly strategic types of nuclear weapons.

The scientists' meeting in Banff is an important page in the Pugwash movement's history. Its participants' appeal to people of good will on earth to increase their efforts in the struggle for peace will, undoubtedly, find a lively response in all continents since it accords with the peoples' innermost vital interests.

MORE U.S. FUNDS FARMARKED FOR AZORES BASE

LD090819 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] As is reported from Lisbon, the U.S. Department of Defense has earmarked more than $50 million for the Lajes military base in the Azores, which belong to Portugal. There, at the junction of strategically important routes across the Atlantic, there is a whole range of major American Air Force and Navy installations. Now they will serve also as transshipping points for the immediate transportation of the Rapid Deployment Force to the Near East and to the Indian Ocean for the purpose of armed intervention. According to Portuguese press reports, there are also plans to deploy strategic nuclear weapons in the Azores.

PRAVDA PUBLISHES EDITORIAL ARTICLE ON PEACE

A comparison of the item entitled "'Important' PRAVDA Editorial Article Urges Talks" which was run on page AA 1 of the 2 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the editorial article published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 2 September, reveals the following differences:

Page AA 1, paragraph five, line one, PRAVDA reads: ...countries are undertaking active participation in the...

Page AA 2, paragraph six, line one, reads: ...the "Soviet military threat." The Washington strategists...

Same paragraph, line ten reads: ...policemen, having initiated on the false pretext of the struggle against "international terrorism" a crusade against...

Paragraph eight, line seven, PRAVDA reads: ...military alliances. The partnership between Washington and Beijing, which is acting...

Page AA 3, paragraph one, line one, the PRAVDA version reads: ...worsening of the international political climate and...

Paragraph five, line two, PRAVDA reads: ...are tantamount to an invitation to suicide, and protest angrily against the decisions...

YEPISHEV VISITS SOVIET MILITARY UNITS IN POLAND

PM091518 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Sep 81 p 1

[Lt Col G. Molchan report: "To Strengthen Combat Fraternity"]

[Text] Northern Group of Forces--Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, who has been in the Northern Group of Forces, has visited a number of units and subunits in the group, familiarized himself with the combat training, life and routine of personnel and visited a secondary school where he talked with the teachers.

Army Gen A.A. Yepishev also visited a firing range where he familiarized himself with the organization of the training process, with exercise methods and supply and with visual agitation methods in the field. He observed a tank firing a standard shell. Army Gen A.A. Yepishev made a high assessment of the tankmen's gunnery training. He thanked the subunit's entire personnel and presented Guards Pfc I. Muraveyko, Guards Pvt S. Meleshko and Guards Pvt V. Danilov with wristwatches.

During his stay with the 'N' air unit, Army Gen A.A. Yepishev inspected combat hardware and arms, training apparatus and classrooms. He delved deeply into questions of the training and education of airmen, inquired about the combat and political training of personnel and gave practical advice on further improving the teaching materials base.

Addressing pilots, Army Gen A.A. Yepishev emphasized that the Soviet people, closely rallied around the Leninist Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, are successfully implementing the 26th party congress decisions and struggling actively to preserve and consolidate peace.

Speaking about the situation in Poland, Army Gen A.A. Yepishev gave an account of his talks with the leaders of the PZPR and the Polish People's Republic and about his visits to a number of Polish Army units and urged the strengthening of friendship and combat fraternity between Soviet and Polish servicemen, the persistent improvement of combat and political training, the enhancement of vigilance and constant readiness to defend the motherland and socialism's gains and decisively rebuff the intrigues of imperialism and other antisocialist forces.

Army Gen A.A. Yepishev was accompanied by Col Gen Yu.F. Zarudin, commander of the Northern Group of Forces, and Lt Gen N.A. Lushnichenko, member of the Military Council and chief of the group's Political Directorate.

SOCIALIST COMMUNITY TRADE UNION CONGRESS HELD

Polish Situation Discussed

PM100910 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 3 September publishes on page 3 a 1,500-word report by special correspondents G. Kryuk and P. Negoitsa entitled "Women in the Age of the Scientific and Technical Revolution" on proceedings at a conference of secretaries of the socialist countries' trade union centers which opened in Tashkent 2 September. The conference is to "exchange experience of trade union participation in resolving questions of safeguarding women's work under conditions of scientific and technical progress."

The report briefly summarizes the speeches delivered on the opening day of the conference by trade union representatives from the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia. The Polish spokesman's remarks are reported as follows: "Tadeusz Banasiak, member of the Polish Consultative Commission of Branch Trade Unions and chairman of the Main Board of the Textile Workers' Branch Trade Union, called the high professional level of Polish working women a substantial achievement of socialist Poland. In Poland, as in other community countries, the safeguarding of women's work and the creation of proper working conditions for them are guaranteed by the socialist system itself. But a normal labor rhythm in production is necessary in order to realize this in practice. Together with the Ministry of Light Industry the Textile Workers' Branch Trade Union has adopted a concrete program for the further improvement of women's work. In accordance with this program women's work on the third night shift is to be cut to a minimum in light industry before 1983. We profoundly believe, T. Banasiak emphasized, that the party and the Polish Government, relying on healthy forces in our society, including the sectorial trade unions, will consistently implement the socioeconomic program to get the country out of the present crisis."

Congress Ends

GF051552 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] The congress of secretaries of the central organs of socialist countries trade unions completed its work in Tashkent on 3 September. The congress (?deliberated ways to assess the toil) of female workers in light of the [words indistinct]. The meeting heard statements from various representatives based on their experiences.

The participants visited the (?tobacco) factory in Tashkent today and acquainted themselves with labor conditions there. They also exchanged views with workers and members of trade unions.

The representatives from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, Mongolia, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union resolutely condemned President Reagan's decision regarding the manufacture of the neutron bomb.

GROMYKO-LED UN DELEGATION, OTHERS CONFIRMED

LD092051 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1950 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] In connection with the 36th session of the UN General Assembly which opens on 15 September, the USSR Council of Ministers has confirmed the delegation of the Soviet Union headed by Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU and USSR foreign minister. The Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR has confirmed the delegation of the Ukraine headed by Martynenko, the republic's minister of foreign affairs. The Council of Ministers of the Belorussian SSR has confirmed the delegation of Belorussia headed by Gurinovich, the republic's minister of foreign affairs.

WEST USES 'TERRORISM' THESIS AS SMOKESCREEN

LD081332 Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 8 Sep, TASS--The Soviet journal MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN (INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS) emphasizes that the thesis of Western politicians and ideologists about 'international terrorism' is the 'last word' in their invention of every kind of yarn as to the goals and character of the liberation movements.

Akhmet Iskenderov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, in an article contributed to the monthly notes the developing countries' considerable contribution to the people's common struggle for peace and security and to the solution of large-scale problems of our times. "Imperialist circles dread such a prospect," the author writes, "since on many fundamental questions of world politics, the positions of the developing and socialist countries, if they do not fully coincide, are rather close in essence. Therefore imperialism makes every effort to discredit the national liberation movement, to cast aspersions on the independent foreign policies of the newly-independent states and to present the case as if the upsurge of the anti-imperialist liberation struggle is not a natural historical process but the result of the 'intrigues of world communism' trying artificially to bring about revolutions in 'Third-World' countries".

"Moreover", the author goes on, "attempts are being made to convince world public opinion that the sharp aggravation of the international situation in recent years has been brought about not by the aggressiveness of imperialism but by the peoples' struggle for their freedom and independence as well as by the support which the USSR and other countries render to this just struggle".

In this connection the article points out that the vociferous propaganda campaign in the West around the 'international terrorism' thesis serves the forces of imperialism as a kind of smokescreen to cover up its gross pressure on the developing countries, over interference in their internal affairs and buildup of military presence in the zone of national liberation movement and the provoking of armed conflicts. "In essence it is a question of doing away with the people's revolutions in those countries with the aid of internal reaction or outside aggression. The newly-independent countries which have chosen a socialist way of development have become the target of particularly insistent attacks by imperialist forces. Those countries' firm determination to counteract neo-colonialist diktat gives rise to rabid fury in the camp of international reaction," the Soviet scientist points out.

BRIEFS

PUBLISHERS' AGREEMENT--Moscow, 8 Sep, TASS--Further development of mutually-advantageous cooperation in the publication of scientific and technical literature is provided for by an agreement between the USSR State Committee for Printing, Publishing and Book Trade and the U.S. Plenum Publishing Corporation. It was signed today at the Third International Book Fair in Moscow. [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS in English 1506 GMT 8 Sep 81 LD]

TERRORIST ACTS AGAINST SOVIETS IN U.S. SCORED

LD091239 Moscow TASS in English 0847 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 9 Sep, TASS--It appears that the American Senate does not intend to investigate the terrorist activity of the "Jewish Defense League." This conclusion is drawn by the correspondent of LITERARY GAZETTE [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA] in New York.

After a number of the latest terrorist acts by the "Jewish Defense League" (last Thursday two bombs were planted near the building of the Soviet mission to the United Nations; on Friday a bomb was planted under a car near the building of the Soviet mission and set off; on Sunday a bomb was exploded at the entrance to the Four Continents book store (where books by Soviet authors are sold)) the Soviet journalist contacted Joal Lisker, an adviser of Senator Denton who heads the Subcommittee on Security and Terrorism. The adviser could not answer in the affirmative to the question whether the subcommittee would investigate the "League's" terrorist activity. "But what other answer could Mr Lisker give to this question if his boss Senator Denton devotes all his time in recent months to the search for the "hand of Moscow" in the activities not only of international terrorist groups but also of local organisations?" the LITERARY GAZETTE correspondent writes.

"The Congress and the government simply do not see the genuine facts, the obvious ones happening in front of their eyes, like the incident near the Soviet mission's building. To be more precise, they are pretending that they do not see anything."

KHARKOV ACCUSES U.S. OF 'INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM'

LD071526 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 7 Sep 81

[TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov: "Isn't It International Terrorism"]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Sep, TASS--The continued aggression of the South African racists against the People's Republic of Angola has clearly shown who stands behind the racists and who actually encourages them. The bellicose policy of the present American administration has become for them a sort of a signal for a massive attack on Angola. What is being done by the racists on Angolan soil is a typical example of international brigandage. Apartheid which is widely practised in the Republic of South Africa and the atrocities perpetrated by South African occupation troops against Angolan civilians and Namibian refugees are manifestations of the same policy of violence and arbitrariness.

It is not only the interests of American monopolies, which make enormous profits in South Africa, that lie at the basis of the actual alliance existing between Washington and the South African racialist regime. The Washington administration would like to deal, with the hands of the South African racists, a mortal blow to the South-West Africa People's Organization [SWAPO] and to perpetuate the South African occupation of Namibia.

The benefactors of Pretoria have elevated to the rank of a national policy large-scale punitive operations against the fighters for freedom and national independence in neighbouring countries, fighters they label as "terrorists". Under this pretext, raid were made more than once against Mozambique, Zambia and other countries. The racists and their benefactors would like to force the so-called "front-line states" to withdraw their support of the liberation movements.

The current rulers of South Africa also assert that they attacked Angola in order to fight "SWAPO terrorists". But the SWAPO was recognized by the United Nations as the only lawful representative of the Namibian people and its struggle for the national independence and freedom of its country was recognized as legitimate, just struggle.

Washington is trying to picture the national liberation struggle as international terrorism and to equate them. In its struggle against the national liberation movement, the United States is closely cooperating with terrorist regimes of the Pretoria or Tel Aviv type and encourages in every way their policy of brigandage and violence.

There is something common between the present aggression of South Africa against Angola and Israel's unceasing aggressive actions, say, its action against Lebanon. In any case, they give the same excuse with the only difference being that Pretoria regards the SWAPO as terrorists and Tel Aviv--the Palestine Liberation Organization. The Zionists even go as far as to deny the very fact of existence of the Palestinian people in order to justify somehow the actual genocide which has been practised against the Palestinians in the course of many years. And this is at a time when the PLO has its official missions in more than 80 countries while only 50 states maintain diplomatic relations with Israel.

Washington's extensive support of the policy of Tel Aviv and Pretoria not only serves as a nutrient medium for international terrorism. This is international terrorism in action.

CIA WORLDWIDE 'TERRORIST' ACTIVITIES ASSAILED

LD042201 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Rashid Rakhimov commentary]

[Text] Not so long ago the public believed that the Central Intelligence Agency is using the American Embassy in Islamabad for coordinating subversive activities against Afghanistan, India and Iran. Now that President Reagan has nominated an experienced intelligence officer, Ronald Spiers, as the ambassador in Pakistan, the embassy is being turned into a branch of the CIA in that part of the world.

The magazine COVERT ACTION says that Washington intends to make embassies in 12 Asian countries CIA branches in order to breathe combat spirit into them. In other words, the prediction that was made 3 years ago by the American historian, Arthur Schlesinger, has (?come) true. He said that diplomats would no longer control foreign policy. The CIA which grew strong in the days of the cold war has become stronger than the State Department nowadays. The staff of the CIA consists of people well-trained in deception, blackmail and murder. But the aims of the agency, says Arthur Schlesinger, are (?reckless) [words indistinct] and government control over it is minimal. The White House has almost completely relinquished control over CIA activities. The Hughes-Ryan Amendment adopted in 1974 has been removed. It allowed operations abroad only on condition that the President found them important for national security and informed eight congressional committees about them. President Reagan thought it unnecessary to inform the Congress about the activities of the CIA. The results of the measure are widely known.

The former CIA agent Rozitsky has written a book about the secret operations of the agency. The book says that the President is using the CIA as a mechanism to pursue a foreign policy without diplomats, conduct military operations without armed forces and interfere in the internal affairs of other states without [words indistinct] (?of the consequences). The CIA, he concludes, has become a pillar of imperial (?presidency).

It must be said that the attempt to restrict CIA activities through legislation was a mere propaganda trick. The head of the Senate commission for intelligence, Barry Goldwater, has told correspondents that he finds the CIA operations so horrible that when he is told about them he stops listening. That shows how effective the legal control over the activities of the agency are. These are some of the results of such lack of legal control. Attempts to assassinate President Samora Machel of Mozambique and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India have been uncovered; President Ziau Rahman and the Panamanian leader, Gen Omar Torrijos, have been killed; investigations are conducted in Iran and the Philippines of conspiracies organized by CIA agents and aimed at the destruction of the leaders of those countries. Through the efforts of the CIA the Afghan public figure, Gen Fateh Mohammad [words indistinct] and clergyman from Kabul (?Abdul Hamid) were assassinated.

Hired assassins of the CIA are also murdering ordinary civilians. Bandits sent to Afghanistan sometimes butcher entire villages. South African punitive squads are killing refugees from Namibia and Angolan citizens. In El Salvador the population of this region falls victim to punitive operations. This is international terrorism elevated to the level of government policy.

To some terrorists the CIA gives arms and (?money), to others support behind the scenes. It advises still others who to kill. The former staff member of the CIA, William (?Eagan), says that the main method in the developing world is to use force and threaten to use it in order to demoralize and intimidate the enemy. But such attempts are doomed to failure. The CIA will never be able to demoralize, intimidate and subjugate entire nations.

PRAVDA HITS U.S. 'SHAMELESS ANTI-LIBYAN COURSE'

PM091333 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 81 p 5

[Pavel Demchenko article under rubric "Our Commentaries": "Rejecting Blackmail and Threats"]

[Text] Libyans celebrated the 12th anniversary of the antimonarchy, anti-imperialist revolution accomplished on 1 September in a special situation: Their country was in Washington's sights, in the literal sense of the word. The maneuvers by the main forces of the U.S. 6th Fleet off the Libyan coast and the attack on two Libyan aircraft are just part of the military-political pressure to which the country has been subjected lately.

Many items that have appeared in the foreign press give grounds for concluding that extremely dangerous plans have hatched in the overheated brains of certain transatlantic figures. Thus a correspondent of the New York weekly NEWSWEEK reported that the U.S. CIA "planned a large-scale, multiphase and costly operation to overthrow the Libyan regime of Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi." Matters reached such a point that Congress took an interest in the scheme. "Members of the House Intelligence Committee, who considered the plan," the correspondent continued, "decided that the intention was to assassinate Al-Qadhdhafi himself."

So that is how far things have gone! An operation to physically eliminate the head of a sovereign state was prepared in the American capital. The operation was supposed to be carried out in the atmosphere of a sharp deterioration in American-Libyan relations. The United States effectively severed diplomatic relations with Libya and all American citizens were recommended to leave the country. At the same time troops belonging to Egypt, whose government coordinates its conduct with Washington, started maneuvers along the Libyan border. In short, the impression was that the country was being enveloped in a pincer movement.

What is the reason for this? What has prompted so shameless an anti-Libyan course on the part of the American administration?

If you discard Washington's stock claims that Libya supports "international terrorism," which is the label that is nowadays clapped on practically all liberation movements and organizations, what remains indisputable is the fact that the country has essentially challenged the American policy in the Near East and North Africa.

Shortly after the 1969 revolution the Pentagon had to close its biggest Air Force base in the eastern Mediterranean--Wheelus Field, which was on Libyan territory. The Libyans took control of their oil resources, rejecting pressure over the question of concessions and of establishing oil prices that were to Washington's liking. The Libyan leadership now resolutely condemns governments that have agreed to grant bases to the United States and opposes the Camp David collusion between the United States, Egypt and Israel, giving the PLO moral and material assistance. Tripoli persistently exposes American imperialism's plans while at the same time seeking to unite progressive, anti-imperialist forces in the region--something reflected, in particular, in the recently concluded agreement on a triple alliance between Ethiopia Democratic Yemen and Libya.

All these facts which irritate Washington were mentioned by the participants in the international conference of solidarity with the Libyan Jamahiriyah which has just ended in Tripoli. The participants condemned the American conspiracy against the country and its leaders, expressing the confidence that no threats will prevent it from continuing to pursue its anti-imperialist course and to strengthen its independence.

U.S. FIRMS' SUBMISSION OF CLAIMS TO IRAN NOTED

LD091856 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Washington, 9 Sep, TASS--The United States has undertaken another demarche against the Islamic Republic of Iran. The U.S. Department of State sent to Iran 5 volumes of "financial claims", submitted from 2,300 American companies and individuals. As is clear from a UPI report, all these American "plaintiffs" sustained financial losses as a result of the Iranian revolution which overthrew the pro-American shah regime. The Department of State does not mention the exact sum of financial claims on Iran, saying that not all companies and individuals yet submitted their claims. But there is every indication that what is at issue are billions of dollars. In other words, American companies and dealers, who waxed fat on the plunder of the Iranian people are not against warming hands now when an end was put to their sway on Iranian soil. American banks and companies are openly against return to the Iranian people of even a comparatively small share of the wealth, taken out to the United States, which the American administration undertook to return to Iran in accordance with the known agreement on the release of the hostages.

SOLOMENTSEV RECEIVES VISITING AMERICAN SCHOLARS

LD042021 Moscow TASS in English 1931 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 Sep, TASS--Alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation Mikhail Solomentsev received a group of American scholars with Professor Robert Scalapino of California University at their head. The scholars are currently on a visit in the USSR to attend the fourth Soviet-American symposium on present-day problems of Asia.

GORBACHEV MEETS WITH U.S. FARM EXPERT 4 SEP

LD042022 Moscow [illegible]3 in English 1933 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, [illegible]ep, TASS--Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev received today John Crystal, a noted American farming expert and public figure. In the course of the meeting which proceeded in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere were discussed prospects for the development of modern agriculture, the importance of improving Soviet-American relations in the interests of the cause of peace and mutually beneficial cooperation.

SOVIET CITIZEN WHO ENTERED U.S. EMBASSY ARRESTED

NC051009 Paris AFP in English 0958 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 5 Sep (AFP)--Vassili Nazarov, a Soviet engineer who forced his car into the U.S. Embassy grounds here on August 28, has been arrested, his mother said today. Natalia Nazarova, who was in the car with her son, told Western newsmen by telephone that she and her son had been questioned by police soon after they agreed to leave the embassy. Mrs Nazarova said that her son had been arrested for "violating the Soviet border by penetrating without authorization into the United States Embassy". She herself was allowed to return home to the Moscow suburb of Solechnogorsk.

PRC LEADERS' 'TWO-FACED' ANTI-SOVIET POLICY HIT

PM100806 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 81 p 5

[B. Barakhta article under the rubric "International Notes": "Beijing: A Two-Faced Policy"]

[Text] After the Sixth CCP Central Committee Plenum, held in late June, propaganda organs in China began energetic activity over its documents, with the emphasis on the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC."

In special items published in the central Chinese press, much is being said about the importance and realistic nature of the document adopted, which is intended, according to its authors' plans, to ensure China's "stability and cohesion." In reality the plenum's decisions were the prologue to a new round in the power struggle both centrally and locally. The facts show that the confrontation within the CCP in connection with the questions of assessing Mao's "Thoughts" and his legacy is becoming more acute every day. And it is no accident that propaganda has recently been "glossing over" the recent relatively severe assessments of the "Cultural Revolution" and the "Great Leap Forward," while instead there are increasingly frequent criticisms of those who "place the emphasis on the criticism of Chairman Mao's errors while forgetting his merits."

As for Beijing's foreign policy line, which is openly hegemonist and proimperialist, it remains unchanged. Moreover the slanderous accusations against the Soviet Union made in the "decision" have clearly given new impetus to the stepping up of malicious anti-Soviet propaganda in the PRC's central press. Items published recently by the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO, contrary to all known facts, state that the land of the soviets allegedly exerted political and economic pressure on China in the fifties, all but provoked the "Cultural Revolution" and is "to blame" for many of the Chinese people's troubles.

Here you can perceive a frank desire not only to belittle and slander the USSR's selfless internationalist assistance, but also to shift the blame for the present state of Chinese-Soviet relations onto the USSR. While periodically declaring its readiness to improve them, Beijing issues ultimatums and insists on the USSR's fulfillment of a number of preliminary conditions. In Beijing's opinion such "practical actions" on the Soviet Union's part must include a reduction in the numerical strength of troops in regions adjacent to the PRC's borders, while more than half the Chinese Armed Forces continue to be deployed in provinces bordering on the USSR.

Beijing openly interferes in the USSR's relations with other states. It demands that the Soviet Union stop supporting the just cause of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and withdraw its limited military contingents from Mongolia and Afghanistan--contingents which are there at the request of those states' legitimate governments. Yet Beijing itself reserves the right to carry out subversive activity against them. The Chinese leadership, playing into the hands of world reaction, is making provocative demands for the fraternal countries to cast socialist Poland to the mercy of destiny and leave socialist Cuba to face American imperialism alone. Finally, our country must generally change its entire foreign policy in a way which suits Beijing.

A slanderous tone is also characteristic of statements by PRC leaders. The recent visit by Yang Dezhi, chief of the Chinese People's Liberation Army General Staff, to Western Europe took place under the sign of anti-Sovietism. Deng Xiaoping, Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang and Huang Hua constantly intimidate their partners in talks with the notorious "Soviet threat."

Assuring its new "friends" in the imperialist camp of the unchanging nature of the PRC's inflammatory anti-Soviet course, the journal BEIJING REVIEW, published in English, wrote: "The theory of three worlds and the struggle against hegemonism (that is, Mao's principles justifying collusion with imperialism and confrontation with the USSR--author) are the guiding principle of our foreign policy."

At the same time the bold, broad proposals on the normalization of the international situation put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress and the recent USSR Supreme Soviet "Appeal to the Parliaments and Peoples of the World" are depicted by the Beijing ruling clique, in an anti-Soviet fever, as a "trap" and a "cunning move by the Kremlin," allegedly concealing "aggressive intentions."

These insinuations are accompanied by the whipping up, in propaganda, of militarist, bellicose sentiments, particularly among the young generation. Thus the youth newspaper ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO recently published an article headlined "We Salute You, Builders of Nuclear Bases," in which the country's militarization and the nuclear arms buildup are represented as a "response to intrigues" on the part of the Soviet Union. RENMIN RIBAO went so far as to say that the USSR is ready any day to "swallow up China--that tasty morsel of meat," and that the only reason this does not happen is allegedly that Beijing has already prepared for war and is strengthening the "broad antihegemonist front" in the international arena.

The Beijing leaders' two-faced policy is designed for the ill-informed Chinese people, whose consciousness has for long years been indoctrinated in the spirit of shameless anti-Sovietism. But as is known, lies cannot live long. However hard Beijing may try, it cannot make black turn into white.

On all urgent present-day problems, above all in the cause of strengthening peace and preserving and deepening the detente process, the USSR steadily abderes to constructive positions based on the Leninist foreign policy principles of the CPSU and the Soviet state. The Soviet and Chinese peoples' interests in the struggle to build a new society, against imperialism and in support of liberation movements throughout the world coincide. The sooner the PRC leadership abandons its anti-Soviet course, the better, first and foremost, for the Chinese people, and for the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

TASS DENIES AFGHAN INCURSIONS MADE INTO PAKISTAN

LD092050 Moscow TASS in English 1955 GMT 9 Sep 81

[By TASS political analyst Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 9 Sep, TASS--Western news media have launched another anti-Afghan fabrication about an incursion alleged to have been committed by a unit of Afghan troops into Pakistani territory in Baluchistan Province. Washington even has managed to count as many as five such "incidents," thus fanning the noisy campaign it had raised itself about an alleged "military threat" to Pakistan.

On Tuesday, an official U.S. State Department spokesman went as far as asserting that the Soviet Union is "ultimately responsible for military threats to Pakistani security." Washington's hypocritical assertions concerning some mythical raids and a non-existent threat to Pakistan have a clearly provocative nature. The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY has resolutely rejected these slanderous fabrications which have appeared precisely at a time when the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is awaiting a constructive answer to its new peaceful initiatives of August 24 designed to normalise relations with its neighbours and to achieve a political settlement around Afghanistan.

It is not difficult to see in Washington's provocative actions a desire on the part of the United States to find a pretext for preventing a peaceful settlement to the problems of the region and to continue the undeclared war against the Afghan people. Operating in the field of propaganda on the principle of the mirror image, the U.S. administration is trying to ascribe to the Soviet Union and Afghanistan actions committed by itself and by Washington's allies. However, the world public is well aware that it was the United States of America that initiated the aggressive actions. None other than Washington is aiding and conniving with Israel's aggression against the Arab countries, blesses the Tel Aviv leaders to carry out raids against Lebanon and the Palestinian refugees, has authorised the bandit raid of the Israeli military aircraft on the Iraqi nuclear research center. With Washington's open support, South African racists carry out systematic incursions into the territory of the neighbouring independent states and now they continue their aggression against the People's Republic of Angola staying to this very day in Angola and sowing death and destruction there.

And, finally, let us point out that the U.S. leaders openly admit that, together with Beijing and other reactionary regimes, the United States provides money and weapons to the gangs of Afghan counterrevolutionary mercenaries making raids into Afghan territory from Pakistan. This is, among other things, borne out by the evidence of mercenaries captured by Afghan authorities, by the documents found in their possession and by weapons made in the United States, China and Egypt.

The anti-Soviet and the anti-Afghan insinuations of the representatives of the present U.S. administration are nothing new. Washington resorts to them each time it feels the need to justify its own armed incursion in a particular area of the world or to provoke a conflict between countries so as to get an opportunity for open interference in the affairs of other states.

The Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have taken a constructive and realistic position on the question of normalising the situation in the region. Implementation of the well-known Soviet and Afghan proposals on settling the situation that has developed around Afghanistan would serve as a reliable guarantee not only for goodneighbourly relations between countries of the region but would also be conducive to an overall stabilisation of the situation in the whole of southern Asia.

REPO[illegible], COMMENT ON SRV'S LE DUAN, TO HUU VISIT

Departure 9 Sep

LD091518 Moscow TASS in English 1438 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 9 Sep, TASS--The general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Le Duan, who has been in Moscow on a friendly visit, has left for home today. Together with him left member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Vietnam To Huu.

At Vnukovo Airport, bedecked with the national flags of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Soviet Union Le Duan was seen off by member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Zimyanin.

Also present were ambassadors to the USSR: from Vietnam--Nguyen Huu Mai, from Laos--Vanthong Sengmuang, and from Kampuchea--Meas Samnang.

Commentary on Brezhnev Talks

OW092147 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1430 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Grammatikov commentary]

[Text] Dear comrades: Soviet papers have carried documents on the 7 September Kremlin meeting between Comrades Brezhnev and Le Duan. Comrade Grammatikov, our station commentator, writes:

The meetings and talks between our two countries' leaders are imbued with fine traditions. Soviet and Vietnamese leaders met during the years of the Vietnamese people's arduous but valiant struggle against U.S. aggression. They also met during the period following the patriotic Vietnamese strugglers' historic victory over the aggressors and their lackeys and when Vietnam set forth peaceful construction tasks.

The November 1978 USSR-Vietnam talks are of historic significance. [Passage indistinct] including specific Soviet-Vietnamese relations, as pointed out by Comrades Brezhnev and Le Duan, are being vigorously developed both quantitatively and qualitatively. The two sides also discussed world issues. We are now going to deal with world issues in further detail:

As we know, the U.S. militaristic policy and Chinese hegemonistic ambitions have further complicated the world situation, including the situation in Southeast Asia. Southeast Asia, which for many years was the scene of explosive wars triggered by the imperialists, has now become a hotbed of tension. The Soviet people are highly indignant at Beijing's anti-Vietnam activities, which include extremely crude tricks, political pressure, armed provocations and economic sabotage. All these acts were sternly condemned at the 26th CPSU Congress and at recent Crimea meetings between Comrade Brezhnev and the comrade party leaders of fraternal countries. In their current meeting Comrades Brezhnev and Le Duan have also appropriately evaluated Beijing's expansionist policy.

The people of the world, on several occasions, have had the chance to witness foreigners' attempts to subdue and oppress the Vietnamese people and their invariably ignominious failures. In the same way, the Chinese expansionists' present schemes of wrecking Vietnam's socialist construction and isolating it in the international arena will certainly fail.

One guarantee for Vietnam's victory is the fraternal solidarity of the Soviet people, which was eloquently reaffirmed at the current Kremlin Soviet-Vietnam summit. Socialist Vietnam's peaceful foreign policy has always been vigorously sympathized with and supported by the Soviet people. During his meeting with Comrade Le Duan, Comrade Brezhnev said: We welcome Vietnam's policy of joining efforts with Laos and Kampuchea to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability. The Soviet Union supports Vietnam's constructive, correct stand in affirming that all Southeast Asian problems must be resolved by the people in the region themselves. All they need is to free themselves from all forms of outside intervention and to smash all of Washington's and Beijing's crafty schemes of intensifying tension and confrontation in the relations among the countries in the region.

During their meeting, Comrades Brezhnev and Le Duan affirmed their common objectives and tasks regarding other world issues. The Soviet Union and Vietnam resolutely advocate detente in the world, disarmament and the establishment of peaceful relations and cooperation among the nations. All Soviet proposals are imbued with the concern to secure a future free from war and conflicts for all the world's peoples, including the Vietnamese people.

In his Kremlin speech Comrade Le Duan stressed the momentous significance of the peace program set forth at the 26th CPSU Congress for the 1980's and of the USSR Supreme Soviet's appeal for immediate negotiations on the most burning issues of the times. Soviet-Vietnamese friendship has been constantly consolidated and developed in the common struggle for a lasting peace and justice. We are proud of our effective assistance to our Vietnamese friends in overcoming all challenges in their advance.

During the Kremlin meeting Comrade Le Duan said: Solidarity with the Soviet Union is a factor of primary importance for firmly ensuring the national construction and defense of the Vietnamese people.

The 7 September Moscow meeting and talks between Comrades Brezhnev and Le Duan will certainly contribute to developing cooperation between the two peoples. Our trustworthy Soviet-Vietnamese friendship, founded on a firm basis, has a bright, prosperous future.

U.S., PRC STAGE KAMPUCHEA MEETING IN SINGAPORE

LD091257 Moscow TASS in English 1024 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 9 Sep, TASS--TASS political analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

With the assistance of some ASEAN countries Washington and Beijing staged recently a joint political play in Singapore. The ringleaders of the main groupings of the Khmer reaction--Khieu Samphan, who represented the surviving Pol Pot clique, the former Premier Son Sann and also the former Prince Norodom Sihanouk--undertook to play roles in this cheap show. These personalities who were thrown out of Kampuchea by their own people stated on the prompting of Washington and Beijing their readiness to form no less than a "coalition government" of Kampuchea.

But, the reader will say, there already is a government in the People's Republic of Kampuchea which is effectively exercising its authority throughout the entire territory of that country. This fact has been recognised by more than thirty states and national liberation movements which have established diplomatic relations and ties with People's Kampuchea. Moreover, how can "participation in government" be discussed by people on whose hands is the blood of millions of Khmers killed by them, people who were tried by the people's tribunal of Kampuchea for genocide in their own country and sentenced to the highest measure of punishment?

Nevertheless the farce involving the forming of a coalition of the Khmer counter-revolutionaries was held in Singapore. Washington and Beijing needed it to give a semblance of "respectability" to the criminal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique which is holding the place of People's Kampuchea in the United Nations Organisation. The Singapore statement, writes the American agency UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL, was signed at the right moment, on the eve of the planned vote at the United Nations on the question whether the Pol Potists can further keep the place of representative of Kampuchea at the United Nations.

The matter is not only in [as received] who will represent Kampuchea at the United Nations. The creation of the "coalition", or "united front" of the Khmer puppets, as it is stated in Washington, will make easier for "friendly countries" to send them "assistance" in the form of arms and money and, for this reason, will help an expansion of subversive activities against People's Kampuchea and a further fanning up of tension and conflicts in the region. In other words Washington and Beijing are making yet another attempt to resuscitate the "Kampuchean problem", which they invested for provocative purposes, on the eve of the United Nations General Assembly and to use it in further aggravating tension in Southeast Asia and beyond it.

Washington and Beijing are using all sorts of references to the non-existent Vietnamese or Soviet threat in their attempts to cover up their unseemly activities to unite the forces of the Khmer reaction. The aim of these absurd inventions is to generate hostility for the Soviet Union, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the world of socialism which are coming out for the turning of the whole of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability, to camouflage the activity in this region of those who are directly responsible for the tension--the U.S. militarists and the Chinese hegemonists, to cover up their joint political intrigues directed at pushing the ASEAN countries to confrontation with the countries of Indochina and to prevent their peoples from devoting all their energies to the solution of their creative tasks.

The manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing hegemonists are added evidence that both Washington and Beijing are stubbornly continuing their policy of aggravating the situation and fanning up confrontation in Southeast Asia, or interference in the internal affairs of the region's sovereign states. But nobody will succeed in pushing the Khmer people off its chosen road. This policy, that is hostile to peace and the aspirations of the region's peoples, is doomed to failure.

As to those who for various considerations, willingly or not are trying to play up to Washington and Beijing, they will have to realize sooner or later that they are following a road fraught with dangerous consequences both for the cause of peace in Asia and for their own national interests.

KAMPUCHEA'S PEN SOVAN DEPARTS AFTER 'REST'

LD091816 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 9 Sep, TASS--General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Pen Sovan left for home today. Pen Sovan was in the Soviet Union on rest at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

'ANTISOCIALIST' NATURE OF SOLIDARITY CONGRESS SEEN

LD091608 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 9 Sep 81

["Whither the Gdansk Congress?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Sep, TASS--In the course of the deliberations of Solidarity's Gdansk Congress, its antisocialist thrust is becoming increasingly evident. The pace at the meetings is set by delegates representing counterrevolutionary groupings. Attention is attracted to the significant activity at the congress of such enemies of socialism as the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] members Kuron, Michnik, Litinski as well as their adherents and members of other antisocialist groups. Representatives of these organisations hostile to socialism are even to be found in the leading organs of the congress. From the rostrum of the congress calls are being heard to liquidate the socialist system in Poland. A number of statements contains offensive references with regard to the PUWP and the Government of the Polish People's Republic. Openly anti-Soviet material is being spread in large quantities among the participants.

Reports and interventions demonstratively emphasise Solidarity's reluctance to take account of the national interests of the Polish People's Republic and the decisions of the government. Statements are made about the need to strengthen the private sector in industry and agriculture. In a demagogical form, it is asserted that the conflicts in Poland occurred allegedly not through any fault of Solidarity, but were caused by government bodies. The position of the trade union is passed off as some kind of concern for "protecting the rights of the working people", etc. These and other similar assertions are an open mockery of the interests of the working people of Poland. What protection of the working people's interests can there be if the reactionary links in Solidarity, which are the organisers of the strikes and of the sabotage of the economic programme of the government, have already done enormous material damage to the country, if extremists from the trade union are defaming those workers who reject its destructive and anti-socialist actions?

The leaders of Solidarity speaking at the congress are lifting up their hand on the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic and on Poland's international ties. Statements made proclaim the need for intensifying ties with the capitalist states at the expense of Poland's relations with the socialist countries.

Questions of trade union activities as such are neglected by the congress. It is evident that Solidarity strives to take the trade union's activity beyond the trade union framework, and to assert its role as an opposition political organisation.

The nature of statements made at the congress and the documents adopted testify to the fact that the Solidarity leaders are clearly bent on exacerbating the crisis in Poland and making it still deeper.

SOLIDARITY 'SUBVERSION' FINANCED BY WEST

LD092146 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1600 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] In connection with Solidarity's Congress, its rightwing leaders and the Social Self-Defense Committee [KSS-KOR] groupings have stepped up attacks on the socialist system in Poland and have begun [words indistinct] an offensive against the domestic and foreign policy of the Polish state and the PZPR. In their speeches, Michnik, Rulewski, Bujak and Gwiazda maintain that the people's power in Poland is on the edge of an abyss.

They do not conceal their counterrevolutionary [words indistinct] that they managed to create an atmosphere of chaos and anarchy in the country and impede the government's measures aimed at overcoming the economic and political crisis. They call upon people to disobey the authorities, to ignore the law, to thwart the implementation of the government's economic programs and to shake the state and its socialist institutions by means of strikes and sabotage. This is why the West [words indistinct] and grants it all-round support.

Extreme reactionary organizations, such as the AFL-CIO in the United States, which has long been connected with the CIA, as well as similar organizations in Europe, especially the various NATO special services, are not sparing in financial and other aid for Solidarity. One of NATO's programmatic documents stresses, among other things, never before has Poland been as important as it is now. The situation in this country, its economic difficulties, its role in the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, and also its historically conditioned contacts with the West, generate the need for a systematic observation of the changes which are taking place in this country.

This is the very reason for the direction of the activity of the NATO states, anticipating the strengthening and development of contacts with Solidarity according to the same procedure as is used in the case of contacts with representatives of the state administration. For instance, at a press conference [words indistinct] it was stated [words indistinct] in such a manner that meetings with the leaders of Solidarity coincide with meetings with the secretaries of the voivodship committee of the PZPR, with voivodas and mayors. In certain (?niches) of the capitalist states in Warsaw, special jobs have been created for persons maintaining current contacts with Solidarity. In many cases the reason for the contacts with Solidarity is [word indistinct] of bourgeois political scientists, journalists and representatives of the Western trade unions.

Trips to the capitalist countries by Solidarity functionaries are also exploited for the making of contacts. Here are some other examples. Speaking at a conference of lecturers at New York State University, the Solidarity emissary, a certain Helena [name indistinct] addressed the following statement to those present in the hall: We have an urgent need of money to publish papers and books that are independent of the communist government, to hire premises and [words indistinct]. Thus, I kindly ask for aid, for

Appeals of this kind do not fall on deaf ears. It is no accident that the AFL-CIO awarded [words indistinct] international George Meany prize to Solidarity, which is the first to receive this prize bearing the name of the famous anti-communist Meany, who headed the AFL-CIO for a dozen or so years. It was by no means achievements in the area of union activity that caused the golden rain to fall on Solidarity in the form of dollars, francs, pounds and so on. (?Contrary to the) professional and social interests of the mass of Polish workers, printers' ink and machines, typewriters and tape-recorders, copying equipment and duplicating machines are sent for the use of Solidarity. Money and equipment [words indistinct] (?is sent to) the leaders of Solidarity to publish papers and books, to carry out subversive propaganda activity.

Although Solidarity has the title of a trade union, it--to be exact, its extremist leadership--does not fulfill its immediate union duties. At present, Solidarity is without doubt not a trade union, but represents, according to the favorite definition of the Kurons and the Michniks, a specific social movement which has goals other than union ones as its aim; namely, and objectively, it aims at clearly political goals. Speaking in Gdansk recently, Michnik stated that Solidarity is already discharging the role of a political opposition party and that now it ought to press for elections to the local organs of authority and to the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic. Then, according to Michnik, the matter will be resolved in Solidarity's favor.

In this matter it is correct to ask the question: What have the accords concluded in Gdansk--to which the leaders of Solidarity and the patrons beyond the ocean and [word indistinct] of NATO often refer--to do with all this? For it is clearly indicated in this document that Solidarity is a trade union, recognizing the leading role of the PZPR. That means a trade union, not some sort of social movement, pursuing a completely different, qualitatively different role and (?nonunion) activity, political activity.

It is precisely because of this activity that the Solidarity extremists are defended in the West, that the demand is made that they be above the law, that they have the right to ignore the legislation of the people's state, the right to struggle against it.

NEDELYA COMMENTARY VIEWS POLISH SITUATION

PM100903 Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 36, Signed to Press 3 Sep 81 p 5

[Article by Nikolay Novikov: "Following the Road of Peace and Creation"]

[Excerpts] Life convincingly demonstrates that all-round fraternal cooperation among the socialist community countries is a powerful factor in the solution of their national and international tasks, in the defense of revolutionary gains and in the struggle to strengthen peace and international security. With each passing year cooperation among the socialist states rises to new heights, their political ties broaden and collaboration in the struggle to attain common goals deepens.

This was confirmed with renewed force by the July-August Crimean meetings that L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, had with the leaders of fraternal parties and countries--Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, the GDR, Bulgaria, Mongolia and Poland. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined the results of the Crimean meetings and wholly and fully approved Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's activity and the results of his conversations and expressed gratitude to the leaders of the fraternal parties and countries who participated in the conversations.

The socialist community certainly has stormed new heights in the building of a new society. At the same time, for a number of reasons the socialist countries' progress is not free from difficulties. People's Poland has encountered acute crisis phenomena.

The facts of recent times confirm again and again that the class opponents of socialism are operating ever more cleverly and perfidously against the socialist community and are employing all available methods of class struggle. When subversive actions by imperialism are compounded by errors and blunders in domestic policy, real conditions are created for the activation of forces hostile to socialism. This has occurred in fraternal Poland where the opponents of socialism, backed by foreign forces, are creating anarchy and are seeking to divert the development of events into a counter-revolutionary channel. Foreign reaction and internal antisocialist elements, rubbing shoulders in many areas, are causing a serious threat to the foundations of the socialist system to arise in Poland.

As the communique on Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Crimean meeting with S. Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and W. Jaruzelski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Council of Ministers and Polish defense minister, said, the situation in Poland remains very complex and difficult. Industrial production and the national income are falling and there are substantial shortcomings in supplies to the population.

All this results not only from previous mistakes but also from subversive actions by various forces hostile to socialism. These forces are trying to aggravate the difficulties and use them against the party and people's power. The strikes and demonstrations which have been held in recent weeks and the numerous instances of antistate and anti-Soviet propaganda pose a serious threat to the security of the state, its independence and the vital interests of the Polish people. In these conditions the PZPR and the Polish Government see it as their paramount task to unite all patriotic forces in the name of national salvation of the homeland, to prevent a profound crisis, to bring about the normal functioning of the entire national economy and to place barriers in the way of manifestations of anarchy in order to resolutely combat the threat of counterrevolution. All this should ensure the development of socialist Poland and its strengthening as a sound link in the socialist community of states and peoples.

The practice of socialist development confirms again and again how important it is for communist parties to be strictly guided by Leninist norms of party life, to ensure the strengthening of ties with the masses and the improvement of socialist democracy, to pursue a realistic economic policy without incurring excessive liabilities to the capitalist states, to educate working people in the spirit of internationalism, to display revolutionary vigilance and deliver a prompt and resolute rebuff to antisocialist forces.

The socialist community countries are united in their desire to consistently defend the interests of socialism in the face of imperialist powers' attempts to "soften" socialism, to disunite the fraternal states and to set them against one another. The forces of imperialism and reaction have tried to do this more than once in the past, but they have always encountered a resolute rebuff from the peoples building the perfect human society.

POLISH PARTY WORKERS COMPLETE MOSCOW VISIT

PM090855 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Polish Party Workers' Delegation in Moscow"]

[Text] A delegation of Polish party workers headed by W. Namietkiewicz, chief of the PZPR Central Committee Ideoeducational Work Department, was in Moscow from 31 August through 4 September. The delegation familiarized itself with the system of Marxist-Leninist education and the experience of mass political work undertaken by the CPSU since the 26th party congress. It had meetings and talks in the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda and International Information Departments, Moscow Gorkom, Moskovskiy Obkom and party organizations in Moscow and Moskovskaya Oblast.

The delegation of PZPR party workers was received by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Taking part in the talk was Ye. M. Tyazhelnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department. J. Szyszko, Polish charge d'affaires in the USSR, was present at the talk.

POLISH COOPERATIVE FARM SUCCESS REPORTED

PM091212 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA In Russian 28 Aug 81 p 3

[APN special correspondent F. Breus report: "Meetings in Czaplino"]

[Text] Warsaw-Moscow--If I were to mention the most striking impressions of my trip to Poland, it would be of meetings with people who in the present crisis have shown the ability to work, the ability to convince and carry others along with them.

The Nowotko cooperative in Czaplino, Warsaw Voivodship, is a profitable farm, with profits of Z11 million last year and Z4 million in the first 6 months of this year, which is not bad on the whole considering that the main revenue is obtained in the fall. Cooperative Chairman Wieslaw Piotrowski took us round his farm. He showed us a sheep unit (fine-wool merinos), a hog unit, a broiler unit and a breeding center where they rear fox and mink. The canning unit which processes vegetables bought from the peasants is the most profitable operation in the cooperative.

I have met leaders like Wieslaw Piotrowski in our country, in Hungary, in Czechoslovakia and in Bulgaria. They have a good education, an efficient grasp, charm and complete absence of any technocratic narrow-mindedness. Wielsaw Piotrowski has been working in the collective for 12 years. All these years he has served people and their common cause and has demanded this of others. This means that all the most important questions of management of the cooperative's affairs are submitted to the general assembly and decided only there.

"Cooperatives have proved to be a very effective form of management for us in Warsaw Voivodship," Edward Slodownik, chairman of the board of the Warsaw Voivodship Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives, broke into the conversation. "Five percent of the land belongs to cooperatives, but they produce 26 percent of all meat procured. While in 1975 there were only 17 cooperatives in Warsaw Voivodship, now there are 57. We have achieved this by overcoming considerable difficulties. The peasant does nothing rashly. If he moves into a cooperative--and this tendency is apparent--it means that he has begun to recognize the advantages of pooling efforts. Yet in 1956 this process was checked from above. Why? It is difficult to answer that question now. Perhaps the state was not ready to give the cooperative help with equipment and fertilizers?"

The conversation was taking place in Wieslaw Piotrowski's office. He told us that 287 people now work on the farm. Its profitability ensures high wages and provides the opportunity to implement an extensive social program. Last year the cooperative spent Z1.2 million on social needs.

The most intensive work right now is in the canning unit managed by Krystyna Muryszewicz. It is a women's unit.

"We have women workers here," Piotrowski says. "They have to work 12 hours a day at the moment. Saturday is also a working day for them, but there's no avoiding it: That is agriculture. Yes, and each of them has a personal interest in producing more canned goods--it means more wages and bonuses. Then suddenly representatives of the Solidarity trade union come to us and demand that the cooperative not work on Saturdays. I begin to explain to them that our sheep, hogs and foxes cannot take a day off--they need to be fed. The strangers insist: Let years of work be wasted and our smooth-running enterprise be ruined, just so long as things go according to their dictates. On some state farms they have managed to confuse people and organize strikes, but none of our people agreed to take Saturday off. The canning unit could agree, they said, since it has no dealings with animals. But no, our women immediately gave Solidarity the most decisive rebuff."

Receiving no support from the cooperative's workers, the self-appointed inspectors from Solidarity accused the chairman of taking high bonuses.

"That is their usual method of compromising leaders," Wieslaw Piotrowski explains. "I told the accounts office employees: 'Show them all the books, let them check.' You understand, an audit is due every year with us, a skilled job done by people from Warsaw. So these people sat over our documentation, puffed and panted a while, convinced themselves that there were no violations and cleared off without even an apology."

"In one cooperative Solidarity members illegally decided to remove the chairman, a woman under whose leadership the cooperative has been working successfully for many years now," Edward Slodownik says. "They held their own assembly and declared: 'We are firing you.' But the chairman of a cooperative can only be removed by a general assembly and by a majority of not less than three-fourths. There are 400 people working in this cooperative and only 113 of them have joined Solidarity. This is how they understand democracy!"

Solidarity functionaries have made it a rule to deal with people they do not like using the most unprincipled methods. Things are difficult in Poland at the moment with the economy and certain elements of Solidarity are exploiting this circumstance to intimidate the population with starvation and ruin. Thus fear for the future is being drummed into people's hearts and minds. At the same time there are no constructive actions visible on Solidarity's part to boost the economy and improve food supplies to the cities, which even when the harvest is good the private sector is inclined to keep back in order to inflate prices.

"I told them," Wieslaw Piotrowski recalls: "I may leave my post, but if so much as a brick is damaged as a result of your management, I will cite all of you...." After a pause he added: "Of course, whoever is guilty must bear the responsibility for errors and miscalculations. But now some people are trying to place an equals sign between the party and the violators of socialist principles. The equation does not work out!"

Krystyna Muryszewicz agreed with him. For many years she has been elected a member of the party bureau. Now Krystyna is in Solidarity too--which did not prevent the canning unit workers under her leadership from rebuffing the provocateurs from this trade union association.

"I do not know what it is like in other places," the chairman says, "but with us initially it was primarily those who were in conflict with the leadership out of laziness, a tendency to drunkenness or a desire to snatch more for themselves who fled into Solidarity. A few others like Krystyna joined, thinking: If Solidarity has been created, why not use this new organization for the common cause."

At one time the local Solidarity was entrusted with distributing produce in the cooperative. It was like this: The cooperative board decided to slaughter a steer and provide meat primarily for those engaged in the most difficult sectors, that is in the canning unit. Solidarity declared that it would take control itself. It said that it would permit no unfairness. What happened? The activists of the "free trade union" immediately shared the meat among their own people. One family with four of its members working in the canteen received 10 kg each, while the workers of the canning unit, for whose benefit it had been decided to slaughter the steer, were left with nothing.

Such "democracy" in decisionmaking is generally typical of Solidarity. When the center of Warsaw was blocked off by vehicles during the "hunger" demonstrations, the striking drivers were put at the service of the two best restaurants in the Polish capital. But the Western press touchingly wrote that they were supported by the population, which plied them with hunks of bread and cigarettes from its own supplies.

"Solidarity was able to create its own organizations," Edward Slodownik said, "in only 17 out of all the cooperatives in Warsaw Voivodship and the rest rejected this venture."

Our conversation finished late--at 2300. The village was sleeping. As we walked to the cars Wieslaw Piotrowski suddenly headed for a long white building--the stable. Why had he not immediately shown us this? Edward Slodownik laughed: "Now Wieslaw will reveal his personal secret."

Piotrowski is an inveterate horseman: He cannot conceive of life on earth without the horse, the eternal helper in peasant labor. In the cooperative horses are gradually being supplanted by machines. When I said that in our country, with the high saturation of the kolkhozes with equipment, the opinion is being expressed with increasing frequency that the horse is an advantage to the farm and must be saved, Wieslaw cheered up. "Of course it is so!" he said, flinging open the doors and letting out the mares with their foals. "These are work horses and these trotters are for sale...."

The development of the Polish countryside is following complex and difficult paths. The peasants of Czaplino are sure that the cooperative alone can provide the cities with food and raw material in plenty. The future lies with those who work on the land in a modern fashion.

NEPSZABADSAG CRITICISM OF SOLIDARITY CITED

LD091720 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] The Hungarian newspaper NEPSZABADSAG writes that among the leaders of the Polish trade union Solidarity more and more vociferous calls are being made by those who seek to seize power in the country. Notorious in this campaign is the leader of the regional Solidarity organization in Bydgoszcz, Jan Rulewski. The press has reported that Rulewski was convicted for theft and rigging documents. He deserted the army and wanted to flee to West Germany.

An outright anticommunist, Jacek Kuron from an organization KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] has given him protection. The role of a trade union leader does not satisfy Rulewski's ambitions. Quite indicatively, posters have appeared in Bydgoszcz with calls to strike, seize factories and come out against the authorities.

SED'S HERRMANN RECEIVES CPSU PROPAGANDA OFFICIAL

PM081518 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 81 p 4

[TASS report under general headline: "Delegation's Return"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the SED, a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by G.L. Smirnov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, visited the GDR 31 August through 5 September and familiarized itself with the SED's experience of ideological work.

The delegation was received by J. Herrmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

GROMYKO, ITALIAN ENVOY DISCUSS PEACE IN EUROPE

LD091738 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Soviet foreign minister, received Italian Ambassador to the Soviet Union Giovanni Migliuolo at the latter's request. They devoted special attention to strengthening peace and security in Europe during their conversation.

CPSU GREETS BELGIAN CP ON 60TH ANNIVERSARY

PM090958 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] To the Belgian Communist Party [PCB] Central Committee

Dear comrades:

The CPSU Central Committee cordially congratulates Belgian communists and all your country's working people on the PCB's 60th anniversary.

From the first days of their party's existence, Belgian communists developed vigorous activity to turn it into a party adhering to progressive class positions. They initiated a movement of solidarity with young Soviet Russia. During the prewar years and, particularly, during World War II, being the most dynamic force in the resistance, the PCB inscribed many splendid pages in the heroic annals of the antifascist struggle.

Your party invariably and actively upholds the interests of the Belgian working class which, to use V.I. Lenin's expression, "has proved that it is capable of staunch struggle." Under the present conditions of the profound crisis which has gripped the country the PCB is struggling against the monopolies' attempts to resolve problems at the working people's expense. It is mobilizing the masses to take action designed to halt the growth of unemployment, mass dismissals, stopping of wages, inflation and the cutting of allowances and pensions.

People in the Soviet Union know well that in the present complicated international situation characterized by imperialism's increasing aggressiveness the PCB, defending its country's national interests in conjunction with other democratic forces, has launched a broad popular movement against the arms race, for peace and the strengthening of security on the European Continent. Belgian communists have achieved special authority through their selfless struggle to extend the front of action against the deadly threat hanging over the countries of Europe in connection with the U.S. and NATO plans to deploy new American nuclear missile weapons in Belgium and other countries.

The CPSU values highly the fraternal relations with the PCB based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and common aims in the struggle against the threat of world war and for peace, democracy and social progress and wishes the fraternal PCB new successes in the struggle for the good of its people, in the name of peace and socialism!

Long live the PCB!

Long live peace and socialism!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

RPP CRITICIZES AS-SADAT 'SEVERE' MEASURES

LD092035 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat has taken fresh, severe measures to combat opposition. He listed those measures in his speech at the joint session of the People's Assembly and Consultative Council in Egypt.

In order to eliminate the opposition, laws are being enacted to arrest people, dissolve organizations, forbid press leaflets and resist all those who protest in this form or that against Cairo's capitulationist policy.

Previous arrests of about 2,000 people are being given legal status, as is the closure of a number of papers and magazines. A large number of newsmen and university professors have been expelled from their posts and transferred to other duties. So-called disciplinary councils are being established in the universities. Thirteen Islamic and Christian organizations have been dissolved. Changes have taken place in the leadership of the [Coptic] Christian church. A higher committee for national unity with wide-scale authority is being established.

Such wide-scale open police oppression and comprehensive restrictions on the political and social life in Egypt belie As-Sadat's claims that he is the father of Egyptian democracy. They make it apparent once again that the policy of the ruler of Egypt makes the country a kingdom of oppression and persecution. They also show that As-Sadat has declared war on his own people.

The excuses that the dictator of Cairo gives to justify his wrongs stress all of this. Is it possible to believe that As-Sadat's blows to the opposition are being dealt in order to consolidate national unity and put an end to religious enmities when As-Sadat himself gave complete freedom of action to the religious reactionaries, groups of the Muslim brotherhood organization whose activity was banned by the late president Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir. It is As-Sadat himself who is exploiting the fanaticism of the Muslim brotherhood in order to combat the democratic and patriotic forces in the country. It is no secret that As-Sadat personally caused the recent explosion of religious sectarian enmities by searching for an excuse to persecute those who criticized the anti-people open-door policy, and by serving imperialism and Zionism.

An ABC radio and television correspondent points out that As-Sadat discussed striking at the patriots with the Reagan administration when he visited Washington. Thus the events in Egypt cause no surprise in Washington. The ABC correspondent adds that the possibility of harm coming to As-Sadat frightens United States officials, who do not want to talk about anything which might endanger the Egyptian president.

Of course, such devotion toward As-Sadat by Washington is exaggerated. As-Sadat enjoys the support of the Reagan administration as long as he blindly carries out Washington's instructions, instructions which conflict with Egypt's national interests. This position of the Egyptian president is the reason for the future inevitable collapse of his regime, the collapse which he violently but vainly tries to avoid when he persecutes representatives of the Egyptian opposition movement. However, it is impossible to smash the opposition to the anti-people's course: banning the legal activity of the opposition forces activates secret action.

In actual fact, forces capable of making this struggle effective on a wide scale have developed in Egypt. Lt Gen Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhli, chairman of the Egyptian Patriotic Front, said that the front was waging a wide-scale campaign to mobilize the patriotic forces inside Egypt in order to combat As-Sadat's capitulationist policy and topple his dictatorship.

U.S. RESPONSIBLE FOR TRAGIC SITUATION IN IRAN

GF091304 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear friends, reports coming from Tehran tell of tragic events taking place in your country. Who are the people responsible for this situation? There is little doubt that a great deal of the present tragic situation in Iran stems from the activities of foreign enemy forces. U.S. imperialists who lost their hold over Iran following the fall of the shah's regime are now doing everything in their power to further agitate the situation in your country.

Their aim is to stop the popular anti-imperialist revolution from achieving its aims. They announced an economic embargo against Iran and are trying to destroy Iranians through starvation. They have resorted to military threats, and their naval and Air Force units and military personnel have been stationed near Iran. CIA agents continually participate in plots against Iran and terrorist activities that are designed to create unrest and confusion in your country.

All these facts and evidence show that U.S. imperialists are primarily responsible for the tragic situation in Iran. Is this not so? Meanwhile, they are trying to portray the situation in a different light. They are claiming that the Iranians are responsible for the situation and that the events in your country are endangering the entire Persian Gulf and U.S. interests in the region.

It is clear that the activities of U.S. imperialists are designed to [word indistinct] of the nationalist liberation movements in the region, including that of the Iranian nation. Furthermore, the United States is trying to expand its network of agents in Iran and to increase their destructive activities. According to a Washington POST article, the United States--while defending its interests--is determined to support the opposition in Iran.

It is easy to realize what Washington's interpretation of this opposition is. It is the (?ramshackle) group of counterrevolutionaries--which includes the monarchists, [words indistinct] and agents of the CIA and Mossad, the Israeli intelligence organization--that has (?strengthened its foothold) in Iran. In other words, the meaning of opposition in this case is all the reactionary forces that the U.S. imperialists can rely on in their anti-Iranian activities.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM LIBYAN CELEBRATION

LD051933 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] On 5 September a Soviet State delegation headed by Koshoyev, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, arrived in Moscow from Libya. The delegation participated in the celebrations for the 12th anniversary of the revolution of Libya.

TUNISIANS PARTICIPATE IN TASHKENT CELEBRATION

GF101010 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Summary] A Tunisian delegation has arrived in the Uzbek SSR to take part in celebrations marking the anniversary of the establishment of fraternal relations between Tashkent and Tunis. The celebrations began today. The visiting delegation has been received by Chairman of the Tashkent City Soviet Executive Committee Vakhid Akhunovich Kazimov.

CASTRO SENDS THANKS FOR LEADERS' MESSAGE

PM030849 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] To Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

To Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

On behalf of the people, party and Goverment of the Republic of Cuba we express our profound gratitude for the fraternal congratulations on the 28th anniversary of the storming of Moncada barracks.

[Signed] Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Council of State and council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba

CUBAN VISITOR TO UZBEK SSR CRITICIZES U.S.

GF060829 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] (Ramon Juarez), director of the [word indistinct] group of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, is currently visiting the Uzbek SSR. The high-ranking guest has acquainted himself with sites of interest in Tashkent, visited the agricultural machinery factory in the capital and (?briefed) factory workers on the strengthening [words indistinct] and the establishment of a socialist community in (?liberated) Cuba.

[Words indistinct] (Ramon Juarez) also lectured to a gathering of [words indistinct] students in Tashkent. The Cuban guest criticized President Ronald Reagan and the U.S. administration for responding to the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, Cuba and other socialist countries that are aimed at defusing international tension (?by deciding to produce) the neutron weapon. On 5 September the Cuban guest acquainted himself with Bukhara, the historic city of the Uzbek SSR.

Departure 9 Sep

GF100943 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] (Ramon Juarez), director of the [word indistinct] group of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, completed his visit to the Uzbek SSR on 9 September. The guest from friendly Cuba toured Tashkent, the capital, and visited the historic cities of Bukhara and Samarkand. (Juarez) also visited a number of industrial factories, [word indistinct] and combined farms and delivered statements regarding the development of Cuban and Soviet peoples' friendship in the international domain and explained imperialism's plots against the peace-loving people of socialist Cuba. In a statement to journalists, (Juarez) stressed that the achievements of the Uzbek people in the development of the economic and cultural fields under Soviet sovereignty constitute evidence of (?the opportunities socialism offers to humanity).

CUBAN MINISTER TOURS REPUBLIC, MEETS KATUSHEV

Visit to Azerbaijan

FL031221 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Joel Domenech, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of basic industry of Cuba, has visited the oil installations in Baku, capital of the Azerbaijan SSR.

Domenech also visited the industrial zones of the city and met with Geydar Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Politburo and party secretary in Azerbaijan. The two sides exchanged views on bilateral cooperation.

Talk With Katushev

PM081516 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--On 5 September K. F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Joel Domenech, vice premier of Cuba's Council of Ministers and the republic's minister of basic industry, who is in Moscow at the Soviet Government's invitation. A friendly conversation took place.

EXPANDING BRAZILIAN TRADE MUTUALLY ADVANTAGEOUS

PY091608 Moscow in Portuguese to Brazil 2200 GMT 7 Sep 81

[By Sergey Mikhaylov]

[Text] Brazilian and Soviet people will commemorate the 20th anniversary of the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between their two nations in November 1981. In his report to the 26th CPSU Congress on 23 February 1981 Leonid Brezhnev stated that the role of Latin American nations within the international community has expanded, especially that of Brazil, Mexico, Argentina and Peru. It greatly pleases us to point out that the USSR enjoys mutually advantageous relations with Latin American nations and we are prepared to continue to expand them, he said.

Diplomatic relations between Brazil and the Soviet Union were resumed in November 1961, under the administration of President Joao Goulart. However, the Brazilian military takeover complicated Soviet-Brazilian relations.

Since Joao Baptista de Figueiredo took over as president of Brazil there has been a re-activation of the nation's political activities. Positive changes can also be noted in foreign policy.

The new foreign and domestic policy has helped to improve Brazil's prestige throughout the world and especially among developing countries. This policy has also had a positive effect on relations with socialist countries, especially with the Soviet Union.

In recent years Brazilian-Soviet relations have been developing and strengthening at various levels. Intergovernmental contacts have been resumed after a long time. For example, in March 1979 the swearing-in ceremony of President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo was attended by a Soviet delegation presided over by the first deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, Vasiliy Kuznetsov.

President Joao Figueiredo has sent a message to Leonid Brezhnev stating his desire to maintain and strengthen the good relations between the two nations. In April 1980 a delegation of Supreme Soviet members led by Eduard Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, visited Brazil in response to an invitation issued by the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies. In the course of this visit, Shevardnadze invited President Figueiredo in the name of Leonid Brezhnev to pay a friendly visit to the USSR at his convenience. This invitation was accepted.

In December 1980 a delegation of the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies, led by its chairman Flavio Marcilio, repaid the visit of the Soviet delegation. During the talks held, the parties stated their interest in developing bilateral Soviet-Brazilian relations on the basis of equal rights, sovereignty, mutual respect and noninterference in the domestic affairs of each other.

Soviet-Brazilian commercial relations have also experienced a mutually advantageous upsurge. While in 1970 mutual trade involved barely 22,800,000 rubles, by 1975 this trade had increased to 396,100,000 rubles. Bilateral trade is being carried out on a firm legal and contractual basis.

The first long-term accord for economic cooperation, payments and granting of most-favored country status was signed in 1963. Additional accords by which the Soviet Union supplied machinery and equipment on advantageous terms were signed later on. A joint economic and commercial commission has been set up in order to help arrange and hold practical talks. In 1980 this commission changed its status to Soviet-Brazilian intergovernmental commission for economic, commercial, technological and scientific cooperation.

We could mention many other examples of this mutually advantageous cooperation. However, it would suffice to peruse the list of goods exported and imported between the two nations to have a good idea of how Brazilian-Soviet trade is growing.

BRAZILIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY CEREMONY HELD IN MOSCOW

PY091956 Moscow In Portuguese to Brazil 2200 GMT 7 Sep 81

[From the "Brazilians in USSR" program: "Brazilian Independence Day" by Vyacheslav Osipov]

[Text] The interest which the people of the Soviet Union feel toward Brazil, its development, problems and history, is of long standing; relations between the two nations go back 150 years.

Speaking at the ceremony held in Moscow yesterday to commemorate the anniversary of Brazilian independence (Yuriy Tashkevich), Latin American expert and writer, recounted the history of the Brazilian people, their struggle for independence, and the establishment of relations between Russia and Brazil.

[Begin (Tashkevich) recording--in Russian] Between the Russian and Brazilian people there is a long-standing friendship and the former see in the further development of... [end recording]

The Soviet people look upon the Brazilian people as friends and believe that further development of relations between our two nations could lead to the strengthening of peace. It is well known that the Brazilian people are taking a stronger stand in favor of peace and development of bilateral relations with the Soviet Union.

On this anniversary of Brazil's independence, the Soviet people convey their greetings to the Brazilian people. They believe that Soviet-Brazilian relations could contribute significantly to the cause of world security.

The answering speech was made by Pinto da Silva, counselor to the Brazilian Embassy in the Soviet Union. This is a portion of his speech:

[Begin Pinto da Silva recording] The current and future efforts of the Brazilian nation are marked by the same objectives which led to Brazil's independence: genuine peace which comes as a result of constant improvement of domestic social organization and constructive relations with the members of the international community based on unwavering adherence to the principle of noninterference in domestic affairs of other states and sovereignty, of the struggle for national prosperity and active defense--shared by the all developing nations and of a new and more just international order capable of stopping and even reducing the constantly growing schism between poor and wealthy countries. It greatly pleases me to be able to state that in this sense the Soviet Union and Brazil have common attitudes.

However, our two nations also share viewpoints regarding other important issues, related to common geographical problems and social and economic development plans, which could be summarized as the desire of both nations to guarantee better standards of living for their peoples, irrespective of the differences in political approaches employed for the attainment of these objectives.

Thus, we have made a positive study of these points in common and of the possibilities to expand them through economic and commercial exchange which we Brazilians believe to be one of the cornerstones for a more just world which could fulfill everyone's dearest desires for freedom and peace and [words indistinct] without any kind of restrictions. [end recording]

SUPREME SOVIET APPOINTS NEW AMBASSADOR TO BRAZIL

PM071506 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 81 p 6

[Unattributed "news item"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Vladimir Ivanovich Chernyshev as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Federative Republic of Brazil. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Vladimir Ivanovich Chernyshev of his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Costa Rica in connection with his reassignment.

BRIEFS

NICARAGUA RADIO COOPERATION--Cooperation in the field of radio broadcasting between the Soviet Union and Nicaragua is envisaged by an agreement signed in Moscow today. It includes the exchanges of radio material on the lives of the peoples of both countries, programs on popular art and musical recordings. The agreement was signed by Chairman of USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting Lapin and the head of the Propaganda Department of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, (Frederico Lopez). [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 9 Sep 81 LD]

LEADERSHIP BODIES GREET KABARDINO-BALKARIA

PM100935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] To the Kabardino-Balkarskiy Obkom, the Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR Council of Ministers:

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers warmly greet and congratulate the workers, kolkhoz members, intelligentsia and all working people of Kabardino-Balkaria on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR. The Great October Socialist Revolution brought the people of Kabardino-Balkaria liberation from social and national oppression and opened up broad opportunities for all-round economic and cultural development. Under the Communist Party's leadership the republic's working people have traveled a great and glorious path. They struggled selflessly to establish and consolidate Soviet power, upheld the revolution's gains with gun in hand during the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars and made a weighty contribution to the building of a developed socialist society in our country.

Over the past 60 years, in the united family of socialist nations and with the daily, disinterested fraternal assistance of the great Russian people and the other peoples of our great motherland, Kabardino-Balkaria has overcome age-old backwardness in its economy and culture and has become a republic with a highly developed industry, multisector agriculture and progressive culture that is national in form and socialist in content. Modern machine-building, nonferrous-metallurgy, instrument-making and light and food industry enterprises are operating in the republic, and capital construction is being carried out on a large scale. Fundamental transformations have been implemented in agriculture. It has become technically well-equipped, and the standards of arable farming and livestock raising have increased. Production of agricultural produce is increasing. Skilled cadres of workers, leaders, engineers, technicians and the creative intelligentsia have grown in the republic. Considerable successes have been achieved in the development of science, education, culture and public health. The working people's well-being is constantly being improved.

The achievements of Soviet Kabardino-Balkaria are a result of the high political and labor activeness of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and labor intelligentsia and graphic evidence of the great vital strength of the socialist social and state system, of the triumph of the Communist Party's wise Lenisist nationalities policy, and of the unbreakable friendship and fraternity of the peoples of the great Soviet country.

The republic's portentous festival is being celebrated at a time when our party and the entire Soviet people have begun implementing the historic 26th CPSU Congress decisions with great patriotic enthusiasm. Workers in all sectors of the republic's national economy scaled new heights in economic and cultural building under the leadership of the oblast party organization during the 10th 5-Year Plan and are struggling persistently to fulfill the 1981 targets and to further develop the economy and culture.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers express firm confidence that the communists and all working people of the Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR, fulfilling the party's decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions, will continue working selflessly for the good of our motherland and will make a worthy contribution to fulfilling the plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan and strengthening the might of our multinational state and to the great cause of communist building.

Long live the Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR!

Long live our great motherland--the USSR!

Long live the CPSU--the inspirer and organizer of the building of communism in our country!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committe, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers

REPORTAGE ON OIL AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION

Record Siberian Oil Production

LD050524 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] From January through August the Soviet Union produced over 400 million tons of oil, more than ever before in an 8-month period. The Ministry of the Oil Industry says the development of new deposits in Western Siberia accounted for the bulk of the increase.

Oil Extraction in Azerbaijan

GF080756 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 1700 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] Workers of the black soil have made a general effort since the beginning of the year to achieve their plan targets and fulfill their socialist obligations. Since the beginning of the year, the (?toilers) of Karakum have put 90 oil wells into operation and extracted 2,800 tons of crude oil and 2 million cubic meters of gas. (?According to statistics), 1,000 tons of crude oil and 1 million cubic meters of gas will be extracted by the end of the current year.

Meanwhile, the new oil well, No 107, in the second region of Chumsa (?seems to be promising). This new well is currently yielding 300,000 cubic meters of gas and about 50 tons of crude oil daily. Oil well No 108 in the same region will be ready by tomorrow morning. It is expected to yield 40 tons of crude oil and 250 cubic meters [illegible heard] of gas daily. Meanwhile, final preparations are underway for oil well No 406 in the (Nersatan) River bed, the drilling operations of which were completed recently. The well will be put into operation in the very near future with a very profitable yield.

Natural Gas Production

LD061238 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 6 Sep, TASS--The Soviet Union is successfully fulfilling plans of a rapid growth in natural gas production, outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress. Last year the country produced 150 percent more gas than ten years ago. Gas production is growing this year at a priority rate. This was disclosed by the Minister of the Gas Industry of the USSR Vasiliy Dinkov in a TASS interview, which was granted by him on the occasion of the Oil and Gas Industry Workers' Day, marked in the USSR on September 6. In 1985, the minister pointed out, gas production is planned to be brought to 600-640 thousand million cubic metres, a nearly 50 percent rise over the past year.

Compliance with our obligations to our trade partners is also of great significance to us, the minister stressed. The Soviet Union, which fully meets its own requirements in all fuels, is one of the world's biggest exporters of gas which is supplied to socialist and capitalist European countries.

RESOLUTION ON NIZHNE-KAMSK GORKOM REPORTED

PM091247 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has examined the question of the work of the Nizhne-Kamsk Gorkom in mobilizing enterprise collectives for the improvement of production efficiency and work quality in light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

In the adopted resolution is noted that the Nizhne-Kamsk Gorkom, fulfilling the resolutions of the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses, Central Committee plenums, and the recommendations of L.I. Brezhnev on problems of economic policy, is conducting significant work in mobilizing the working people for the improvement of production efficiency and work quality.

The gorkom constantly develops the creative activeness of the party organizations and enterprise collectives in seeking out and making fuller use of reserves for increasing production efficiency at all stages--from the creation of new capacities to their assimilation and the further intensification of manufacturing processes. Questions of the construction and assimiliation of new capacities, the development of production and the satisfaction of the working people's consumer and cultural requirements and the formation of production collectives are resolved in close interconnection.

When installing major projects, the practice of forming councils of secretaries of the construction workers' and operators' party organizations, or holding joint sessions of the party committees and of operators' party organizations, or holding joint sessions of the party committees and of creating temporary party groups has become widespread. Preparation for the commissioning and assimilation of new production projects is carried out at the same time as their construction. Help is organized by the collectives of existing enterprises, shops and installations. The movement under the slogan "The Best Specialists For the Production Facilities Nearing Completion" has been widely disseminated. At petrochemical and energy enterprises alone about 2,500 experienced, skilled workers and engineering and technical workers have moved to reorganized shops. As a result almost one out of every three capacities commissioned in the 10th 5-Year Plan was assimilated ahead of schedule, which considerably enhanced the effectiveness of capital investments.

With the active participation of scientific research and planning and design organizations a large amount of work is underway on the intensification of production, the fuller utilization of the equipment reserves, and the improvement of the organization of labor and management, which has made it possible to increase 1.5-3 times the production of several types of petrochemical output over the 5-year period. Capital investments five times less than would be required for the creation of new installations with a corresponding productivity were spent on these purposes.

The gorkom and primary party organizations pay constant attention to the improvement of the utilization of manpower and the improvement of the qualifications of workers, specialists and production organizers. The party organizations' organizational and ideological work is tailored to the formation in working people of a high degree of production and sociopolitical activeness and to the creation in the labor collectives of an atmosphere of creativity, principled exactingness and responsibility on the part of each communist and each worker for the quality of his work.

All this has helped to improve work efficiency and quality and increase considerably the city's industrial potential. The volume of production in the 10th 5-Year Plan increased 2.4 times, about two-thirds of this increase being obtained through retooling and intensifying existing capacities. Labor productivity rose 55 percent and profit almost trebled. The production of output with the state seal of quality reached 38 percent of the overall volume of production.

While assessing positively the work of the Nizhne-Kamsk party organization in improving production efficiency and work quality, the CPSU Central Committee at the same time believes that the party's leadership of the development of the economy in the city still does not fully accord with the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress. The gorkom has not succeeded in making questions of production intensification the main issues in the activity of every party organization and labor collective. Sometimes their efforts are aimed at achieving quantitative indicators and are not directed sufficiently toward creating the necessary conditions for constant labor productivity growth or the improvement of other qualitative indicators of work at all production sectors. The reduction of the prime cost of output has not become everywhere the main source for profit growth.

There are enterprises in the city which are failing to fulfill plans for production and for coordinated deliveries. The quality of certain types of output does not meet consumers' requirements. Some production facilities are underloaded. The overexpenditure of fuel, electricity, metal and other material resources is allowed; staff turnover and losses of working time remain high. Over the 5-year period the plan for profit and the assimilation of capital investment was underfulfilled.

Individual production capacities have been commissioned with violations of the set deadlines.

The CPSU Central Committee has suggested to the Nizhne-Kamsk Gorkom that it be guided by the decisions of the 26th party congress and focus the efforts of the party organizations, enterprise leaders and workers and specialists on solving the tasks of further developing the industrial complex and city of Nizhne-Kamsk.

An all-round increase in production efficiency must be ensured on the basis of the fuller enlistment of internal economic reserves, the increase of return on investment, the reduction of the prime cost of output, and the growth of profitability and labor productivity. In this work it is necessary to proceed from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions that the enormous potential created by the Soviet people should be used thriftily, at full efficienty.

The CPSU Central Committee has obliged the gorkom, the primary party organizations and the economic leaders to ensure in the 11th 5-Year Plan the dynamic growth of industrial production and primarily of the output of chemical products for increasing the recovery of oil from the depths of the earth, and raw materials for producing plastics and consumer goods. Special attention here must be paid to introducing into production the achievements of science and technology and progressive forms of organizing labor, to improving the style and methods of economic management, and to raising the personal responsibility of enterprise leaders and specialists for ensuring the production of new types of output with good operational indicators and increasing the proportion of output of the top category of quality.

The resolution emphasizes the importance of stepping up the struggle to reduce the expenditure of raw materials, semifinished materials, fuel, heat and electricity, of achieving the maximum acquisition of valuable products, and of increasing the degree of utilization of production waste and its recycling and also emphasizes the need to elaborate and implement specific steps to further increase the efficiency of capital investments, reduce the deadlines for commissioning projects, reduce estimated costs and improve the quality of construction.

The CPSU Central Committee has obliged the party, trade union, and Komsomol organization and economic leaders to display constant concern for the growth of the working people's labor and social activeness and to persistently form in them a high degree of responsibility for the quality of their work and a thrifty, proprietorial attitude toward public wealth. The creative quest for production reserves should become the norm of the labor activity of every worker, specialist and leader.

The party committees should make fuller use to this end of the potential of shop party organizations and party groups and the diverse forms of ideological and political education work. They must ensure the further improvement of party studies and the working people's economic education and the consolidation of the link between Marxist-Leninist theory and the labor collectives' practical tasks. Additional steps must be taken to retain cadres, raise labor discipline and reduce losses of working time. More attention must be paid to satisfying the working people's housing and consumer service needs and resolving social questions and creating the necessary conditions for fruitful work and full leisure. Social competition for high production efficiency and work quality must be launched more fully. Leading experience must be disseminated more actively. Contract principles must be developed in competition, as must labor rivalry between workers, teams, and collectives of related and neighboring enterprises.

The CPSU Central Committee has obliged the Tatarskiy Obkom to give the regular aid to the Nizhne-Kamsk Gorkom and the primary party organizations in further improving work on production intensification. It must improve the standard of party leadership of economic building by the gorkoms and raykoms. It must achieve the stepping up of the influence of party, soviet and trade union organizations on the fulfillment of the plan targets by the collectives of each enterprise for both quantitative and qualitative indicators and on the achievement of good end results.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum and Petrochemical Industry and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification in conjunction with the Tatarskiy Obkom and the Tatarskaya ASSR Council of Ministers have been asked to examine the prospects of the further development of Nizhne-Kamsk. Here special attention must be paid to the fuller satisfaction of the population's requirements for medical, trade, and cultural and consumer services, the expansion of the network of preschool institutions and the improvement of the work of the city's passenger transportation, and assistance must be given in creating and reinforcing the subsidiary farms of the city's enterprises and organizations.

Taking into account the importance of the further accelerated development of the Nizhne-Kamsk industrial complex, the relevant ministries and departments have been told to elaborate and implement the necessary steps to consolidate the city's construction and installation organizations and supply construction sites with material resources, manpower and finance in the volumes necessary for fulfilling the set plans. Shipments of bulk freight and primarily of finished output from the Nizhne-Kamsk industrial complex must be put in order. Here the CPSU Central Committee has demanded the abolition of irrational shipments and that maximum use be made of specialized truck trains, river transportation, and pipeline, container and other highly efficient means of transportation.

RASHIDOV, DYMSHITS ADDRESS UZBEK AKTIV MEETING

LD081722 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] The tasks of the party committees in the republic as regards increasing production efficiency on the basis of fuller use of capacities, increased labor productivity and improved quality of production in light of the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress were examined today at a meeting of the Uzbek party and economic aktiv. The report and speeches by Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the republican Central Committee, and eight other participants in the meeting, pointed out that the output of consumer goods in the republic will increase particularly quickly. In the 5-year period it is intended to produce R1.2 billion worth above plan. Supplies of fabrics, clothing, porcelain, furniture, household articles and items for children to the trading network will be increased.

Speakers criticized the collectives of enterprises and industries which are lagging behind in increasing production and thus failing to meet the schedules for agreed supplies of output.

Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the meeting.

BRIEFS

TYUMEN OIL PRODUCTION--Tyumen oilfield workers extracted almost 5,000 tons more liquid fuel in 24 hours on Oil and Gas Workers' Day than called for by the production schedule. The country has received to date around 220 million tons of oil from the Tyumen oilfields, much more than last year. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 7 Sep 81 LD]

CSA REPORTS ON GRAIN CROP HARVEST STATISTICS

LD092208 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] An agricultural review has been published under the headline "On the Country's Fields." According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 7 September grain and pulse crops had been reaped on almost 106 million hectares, which is 88 percent of the total, and threshed on 101 million hectares, which is 95 percent of the reaped area. The grain harvest which has been carried out rapidly almost everywhere this year is nearing completion. Although there are still more than 1 million hectares to harvest, one has to note that machine operators in our main growing areas have coped successfully and are coping successfully with the main task of carrying out the harvest quickly and without grain crops losses.

Further CSA Reportage

LD092232 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] On the fields of the country: The Central Statistical Administration reported today on the progress of work on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. By the beginning of this week winter crops had been sown on almost half of the total area. They now occupy approximtely 20 million hectares. Now the speed of sowing is increasing every day. Work has started on large-scale cultivation of winter crops in the Ukraine and the southern part of the RSFSR.

In the Non-Chernozem Zone, the Volga-Vyatka Region and in the Urals, where grain crops were sown early, vigorous shoots have already appeared in the fields. The rate of all plowing is also steadily increasing.

The harvesting of grain crops is moving toward completion. They have been threshed on 101 million hectares. Many large oblasts in Western Siberia and Kazakhstan are completing their harvesting this week. The time has come for the harvesting of many late intertilled crops. Over 100,000 tons of cotton have been delivered to procurement points. One-third of this amount has been gathered in Azerbaijan. Harvesting work on cotton plantation is also in progress in three Central Asian republics. Rice-threshing has begun in the southern Ukraine, the North Caucasus, the lower Volga, and in a number of rayons in Central Asia. The procurement of other groat crops--buckwheat and millet--is also continuing. On a number of farms in the RSFSR a good harvest of sunflowers has been grown. The large-scale harvesting of sunflowers has now begun. In the last few days farmers in many areas have begun harvesting yet another precious crop--soybeans.

They are ripe for harvesting in the Ukraine, Moldavia and Azerbaijan. On kolkhozes and sovkhozes everywhere digging of potatoes is in progress on a large scale.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 9 SEP

LD100226 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 9 September. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

The lifting of potatoes has begun in Irkutskaya Oblast. Some 23,000 hectares are allotted to this crop. (0130 GMT)

The harvest has been completed in Kurganskaya Oblast. Grain crops have been harvested on 1-7 million hectares. The farmers are now plowing the fallow land. Farmers in Kokchetavskaya Oblast are finishing the threshing of grain crops on the second million hectares. (0204 GMT)

The lifting of potatoes has begun in Grodenskaya Oblast. Potatoes occupy 46,000 hectares in this oblast. (0600 GMT)

Grain has been threshed on the 12th million hectares in Kazakhstan. The harvest in the northern oblasts where the grain covers over 15 million hectares is proceeding more quickly than it did last year. Farmers in Krasnodarskiy Kray have begun harvesting corn for fodder. Meanwhile, the sugar beet harvest is underway in Altayskiy Kray. (1300 GMT)

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS WEEK'S HARVESTING PROGRESS

PM091410 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "The Fall Field"--first four paragraphs are IZVESTIYA report]

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration Reports

The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported that as of Monday 31 August grain and pulse crops (not counting corn) had been cut on 96.9 million hectares in the country--which is 81 percent--and had been threshed on 88.6 million hectares--91 percent of the amount cut.

Pulse crops had been harvested from 4.7 million hectares--83 percent. Corn had been harvested from 10.6 million hectares. Flax had been pulled on 760,000 hectares--80 percent. Potatoes had been lifted on 158,000 hectares--5 percent.

Some 34.9 million hectares had been prepared for sowing winter crops and crops had been sown on 12.7 million hectares.

Land had been plowed for winter fallow on 21.8 million hectares, which is 8.3 million hectares more than last year.

Last week the grain harvest tempo remained rapid, although on the country's European territory the harvesting was complicated by rain. In a number of regions of Siberia night and morning frosts were observed. In 7 days grain crops were harvested on 12.5 million hectares and threshed on 13 million. That is more than in the previous week.

In the RSFSR grain crops were threshed on 7.9 million hectares and in Kazakhstan on 4.9 million hectares.

The farming summer has passed by rapidly in work and concerns for this harvest and the next and for the creation of a reliable fodder base. It has been a hard summer and people have given a great deal of effort to harvesting everything which has been raised and to preserving it and delivering it to the consumer.

Machine operators have displayed and are continuing to display a high degree of organization mobility and mutual assistance in the grain harvest in the most diverse parts of the country. The harvesting tempo is considerably more rapid than last year and it must be maintained as such on the fall field, where there is now a great deal of work to do under conditions where the days are becoming shorter and shorter. So the result is that with every passing day the working hour on the field has to be increasingly cherished.

Well aware of the features of their ill-disposed fall, the Kazakh Virgin Land machine operators are keeping up their rapid work tempo. The Kustanayskaya Oblast farmers are harvesting their third million hectares. Grain is being sold to the state in excellent condition. People here realize perfectly that a rapid work tempo means a high quality of grain, which loses its properties when harvesting is protracted. In a week the Kustanayskaya Oblast arable farmers threshed grain over a vast area of 1.5 million hectares. The Tselinogradskaya Oblast farms threshed grain over 1 million hectares.

The combine operators are working in a highly productive manner, and this predetermines the drivers' tactics. By day the majority of trucks ship grain from the fields and at night they are switched to the delivery of grain to the elevators. Incidentally, the procurement workers have prepared in advance for this maneuver.

In Siberia the Altayskiy Kray farms are bringing in the harvest rapidly. In a week they have cut grain crops on 925,000 hectares and threshed grain on 940,000 hectares. The Orenburgskaya Oblast kolkhozes and sovkhozes have threshed grain crops on 858,000 hectares. The cutting rates in Omskaya Oblast are also rapid.

The grain is reaching the state granaries. It must be noted that it is not only the recognized bread baskets but all the country's regions which are seeking to swell the country's grain stock to the maximum. Thus our cotton growing flagship--Uzbekistan--is making a marked contribution to the grain stock this year. The majority of the republic's oblasts have fulfilled or overfulfilled the grain sales plan. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Azerbaijan and the Kalmytskaya ASSR are actively selling grain.

In recent days the farms of Moldavia, Azerbaijan, Volgogradskaya Oblast and the North Caucasus have embarked on the harvesting of corn for grain, while the Crimean kolkhozes and sovkhozes have embarked on the sunflower harvest.

Active preparation for next year's harvest is also underway in the country now. The optimum periods for sowing the winter crops have arrived in the southern regions, the North Caucasus and the Ukraine. Proceeding from the specific conditions, the Ukrainians have plowed over one-third of all areas before sowing using the surface method [poverkhnostnyy sposob] to retain as much moisture as possible. At the same time as raking in the seed the farms are applying what specialists term starter phosphoric fertilizers to the rows.

The winter sowing is mainly taking place within the best period. The farms of Vologodskaya, Vladimirskaya, Yaroslavskaya, Gorkovskaya, Kirovskaya, Kurganskaya and Permskaya Oblasts, Altayskiy Kray and the Udmurtskaya and Mariyskaya ASSRs have completed it.

However, this work has been unjustifiably dragged out in Pskovskaya Oblast, where the winter crops have been sown on only a little over half the areas allocated. The farms of Novgorodskaya and Kaluzhskaya Oblasts and the Morodovskaya ASSR are being dilatory.

The good tempo at which land is being plowed for winter fallow should be noted. Last week 50 percent more land was plowed than in the previous week.

One more very important campaign is being mounted in many of the country's regions--potato harvesting and procurement.

In many places the potato harvest is being accompanied by fodder procurement, winter crop sowing and flax pulling. As is well known, these are all labor-intensive operations. Here too the precise accounting of time and the ability to focus efforts on decisive sectors are important. That is why the farms are seeking primarily to ensure the uninterrupted operation of equipment, transportation, and technical backup links. Harvested tracts of land are being replowed while the tubers are being graded by hand. Nothing must remain on the field.

The vegetable, fruit and melon harvest is continuing. Their shipment to the union fund is in excess of last year.

The farms of some Ukrainian oblasts have begun to lift sugar beet and, of course, fodder stocks are considerable.

The farms of Bardinskiy Rayon were the first to begin harvesting cotton in Azerbaijan. The first consignment of raw cotton has been delivered to the procurement points. The Azerbaijan cotton growers have decided to surpass last year's indicator, when the state was sold almost 900,000 tons of raw cotton.

There is still a great deal of work to do in the fall fields. Every hour of fine weather must be cherished.

RSFSR CSA REPORTS ON AGRICULTURAL PROCESS

LD091314 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Today the CSA of the RSFSR published data on the progress of field work in the republic. Commenting on it at our request, Stepan Filippovich Borshch, the head of the Main Administration of Crop Cultivation of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture, remarked that most of the grain growers' attention is now concentrated on laying a good foundation for the coming harvest. Winter sowing has been successfully carried out in Vladimirskaya, Ivanovskaya, Orlovskaya, Vologodskaya and many other oblasts. High-quality seeds have been planted there and the work has been done in optimum time. However, the situation is not like this everywhere. The permissible time limits for sowing are already finishing in Bryanskaya Oblast, but here a considerable part of the grain area is still to be planted. A number of sovkhozes and kolkhozes in Smolenskaya Oblast are doing plowing more slowly than they are capable of. Only one-third of the tractor fleet, according to the calculations of specialists, is being used in Pskovskaya Oblast. In the Tatarskaya ASSR, and in the Ulyanovskya and Permskaya Oblasts the winter plowing was excellently organized.

Farms in the Urals are now completing the grain harvest. It is also underway on the last stretches in Omskaya and Tyumenskaya Oblasts. Overall threshing of grain crops has now been completed on over 61 million hectares, which is 84 percent of the area to be harvested. The threshing of corn has begun in the North Caucasus and seeds of this crop are arriving at calibrating factories. They are intended for the northern regions of our country. Farms in Belgorodskaya and Saratovskaya Oblasts are selectively harvesting sunflowers. The digging of sugar beets has begun everywhere in the Central-Chernozem Region.

More CSA Reportage on RSFSR

LD092202 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Mass winter sowing is now underway in the Russian Federation. This work has moved to the southern regions, to the North Caucasus, and the Lower Volga Regions. Sowing has been carried out successfully in the majority of oblasts of the center of the republic. This was reported by the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration. Harvesting of grain crops has entered its concluding stage in the republic. It is in progress now in Western and Eastern Siberia. Grain crops remain to be threshed on one-sixth of the sown area. Harvesting of a number of late row crops has gotten underway in the first 10 days of September. Many farms in Krasnodarskiy Kray have begun threshing corn. Sunflowers are being harvested here, too. The front of this work has moved to the Central Chernozem oblasts and to the middle Volga. Mass lifting of sugar beet is underway in the Volga-Vyatka Region, in Orlovskaya Oblast and in all the Chernozem oblasts. In the republic as a whole, 81 percent of the flax has been harvested, and the majority of farms in central Russia have completed pulling it. Mass lifting of potatoes has gotten underway everywhere: In the northwestern oblasts almost one-quarter of the harvest has been brought in, and one-tenth in the Russian Federation as a whole. An example of precise organization of work is sown by the potato-growers of Leningradskaya Oblast: Here a system of measures has been drawn up to reduce tuber losses to zero.

WEATHER AFFECTS HARVESTING IN EASTERN AREAS

LD091702 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Summary] Rainy autumn weather has hindered harvesting in the majority of the areas of the European part of the country. There has also been significant rainfall in the northwest of the Ukraine, in the Soviet Baltic republics and in many places in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the Russian Federation.

In the east of the country, however, the weather has been favorable for the harvest. During the last week grain and pulse crops--except for corn--have been reaped on 9 million hectares and have been threshed on 12.5 million hectares throughout the country. This is somewhat less than during the previous week. In total, grain has been reaped on approximately 106 million hectares since the beginning of the harvest. This is almost nine-tenths of the plan. Ninety-five percent of that area has been threshed.

The work went particularly well on the fields of Kustanayskaya, Kokchetavskaya and the other oblasts of the Kazakh Virgin land and in Siberia. Pulse crops have been harvested on almost 5 million hectares. Buchwheat and millet harvesting is underway everywhere. Combines have gone onto the fields in the rice-sowing regions. Corn harvesting has begun in the central Non-Chernozem Zone of the Russian Federation and in the Ukraine. Throughout the country, cobs have been harvested on 418,000 hectares--twice as much as at this time last year.

The Uzbek SSR has had a high yield of corn this year. Grain deliveries to elevators are progressing this week at a rate which is almost double that of last week in the country. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Azerbaijan, the Kalmytskaya ASSR, Stavropolskiy Kray, Chimkentskaya and Dzhezkazganskaya Oblasts, Frunze, and Volynskaya, Ivano-Frankovskaya, and Irkutskaya Oblasts have shown good organization in the procurement of grain. Plantations in the Russian Federation and in the other union republics are gathering good harvests of sunflowers. Soya harvesting is taking place in the Ukraine, Moldavia, south Kazakhstan and Central Asia.

Potato fields will be harvested for a second time so no tubers are left. Sowing is taking place at the same time. Almost 20 million hectares are now under winter crops. Mass sowing is taking place in the Ukraine, the Baltic republics and in many areas of the Russian Federation. Fertilizers are being spread simultaneously.

BOOSTER ROCKET TESTING SET FOR PACIFIC 7-25 SEP

LD040932 Moscow TASS in English 0925 GMT 4 Sep 81

["TASS Announcement"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow 4 Sep, TASS--It was officially announced here that in the period between September 7 and 25, 1981, booster rockets will be fired in the Soviet Union into an area of the Pacific limited by a circle with a radius of 150 nautical miles and with a centre located 34 degrees 30 minutes latitude north and 178 degrees 16 minutes longitude west.

TASS is authorized to state that to ensure security the Government of the USSR asks the governments of other states using sea and air routes in the Pacific to instruct appropriate bodies that sea vessels and aircraft should not enter the area and airspace over it daily from 6 to 16 hours local time.

SMIRNOV OPENS 'SVYAZ-81' COMMUNICATIONS EXHIBITION

PM090927 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 81 p 6

[N. Korshunova report: "Svyaz-81' Exhibits"]

[Excerpt] From the oldest postal communications to space communications--that is the path taken by the development of communications, without which it is impossible to imagine our lives today. This is graphically revealed by an exhibition at Sokolniki Park. It was here that 23 countries and West Berlin yesterday launched a display of their achievements at the "Svyaz-81" Third Specialized International Exhibition.

The opening ceremony was addressed by B.A. Borisov, chairman of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry Presidium, and E.K. Pervyshin, minister of the USSR Communications Equipment Industry and chairman of the exhibition's organizational committee. The exhibition was opened by L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 'ZAPAD-81' EXERCISES

Operations Continue

LD081356 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1257 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 8 Sep (TASS)--Special TASS correspondents V. Levin and V. Khilevich report from the area of the "Zapad-81" exercises: During 8 September the "northerners" and the "southerners" completed work on preparing the main forces of troops and the fleet for conducting combat operations. The control system [systema upravleniya], combat equipment and weaponry have been tested. The rear units have been deployed and the stocks of material resources have been replenished. The forward units have been continuing engagements to improve the positions they occupy. Combat actions have been carried out by air defense troops as have engagements in the air and at sea. All types of reconnaissance have been in action.

Today in all units and subunits we saw officers and political workers along with the soldiers. We found Snr Lt M. (Alesenko), the secretary of the unit's Komsomol organization, at the artillerymen's position. There was talk of the Great Patriotic War. Snr Sgt V. Potapalskiy lost his grandfather in the storming of Berlin in May 1945. His name is engraved on the obelisk in the schoolyard in which the grandson was a pupil.

Naval Activities Reported

LD091026 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Our special correspondents report from the region of the exercises: The Baltic, on the 5th day of the "Zapad-81" exercises: The sailors asked us to tell them about the fleet. In the framework of such serious exercises events at sea don't develop any slower than on land or in the air. Here we are on the expanses of the Baltic Sea. The cruisers, anti-submarine vessels and submarines have not stayed near the shore. The greater part of them, both southerners and northerners, are engaged in tactical battles at the moment. However, here is the picture we can show you today: Missile launchers are sailing to a predetermined area of the exercises to meet the agreed opponents [uslovnyy protivnik]. The traditional naval expression "sailing" [khodit po moryu] somehow does not fit in with such speed. They fly along at the speed of a car along a smooth road. The exercises really do unfold here just as quickly as on dry land.

The life of the Red Banner Baltic Fleet is complex and varied, especially at such times, and for this reason we will only show a few fragments in our report. The main event at the base today was preparation for a landing by sea. Here you can see Commander of the Fleet, Vice Admiral Kapitanets, getting up into a large landing craft, and the commander of the landing force reports to him about the progress of loading equipment and men. The sailors making the landing have responsible tasks ahead. The beachhead from which they have to drive the southerners--the landing is by the northerners' side--is a hard nut. Flying over the area today we saw from the aircraft a vast amount of equipment and strong fortifications.

Here we see the loading of a large landing hovercraft. The tank crews are driving their tanks pretty cautiously. Well, they are totally land forces as they say in the army. But just look at the rhythm of the naval infantry.

This sight will surprise even former sailors: Tanks in scows are going into the large landing craft. At the moment of the attack they will be let out of the craft's [unloading] dock near the shore. First through water and then using their tracks, the tanks will go onto firm ground and into the attack. So here we have the sailors at the 'Zapad-81' exercises. Their most important task is ahead.

'Training Battle' Begins

LD100952 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Army General Dzhurov, minister of national defense of the Bulgarian People's Republic, has arrived in the region of the "Zapad-81" exercises. Our special correspondent reports from the scene:

[Begin recording] [Sound of vehicles and firing in background] Now what 100,000 Soviet servicemen taking part in the "Zapad-81" exercises have waited so long for has begun--the first training battle, the beginning of active battle operations. Everything that has happened in the past 5 days--troop movements, reconnaissance, the concentration of forces, the construction of fortifications--all this has just been an overture. Yesterday evening, as always, or perhaps it just seems that way to soldiers, the quiet before the battle fell. Now it has begun.

Present in this area of the exercises during the training battle were Comrade Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; the defense ministers of the socialist countries; Comrade Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee; Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff and marshal of the Soviet Union; USSR deputy defense ministers; and other military chiefs.

We tried to report directly from the battlefield, but it did not work because my voice could not be heard above the din. The cameras could not follow the whole panorama of this battle, on top of which, as you can see, smoke sometimes rose up in a wall, concealing the evolutions of the southerners defense. It is terrible to think how the ground is now being churned up at the specially-prepared sites where the live-fire exercise has been directed, because although the battle is a training exercise, the rockets, artillery, mortars and bombs are real ones.

Before you is the picture of a modern battle. It probably needs only a short commentary. Modern battle is of an all-arms [obshchevoyshovoy] nature. It involves vast distances, a fast tempo, decisiveness and is soon over.

Now the firing position of the northerners. Today's first salvo from the guards mortar troops reminded one of the first salvo of the Katyusha for we have just marked the 40th anniversary of the beginning of the war, also here, on Belorussian soil near Orsha.

I will try to convey my personal feelings. As one who took part in the war, I saw quite a bit of what went on and, of course, I realized that this battle was a training one. But all the same, such density and concentration of fire, such dynamics of fighting, is something I never saw. It was really a wall of fire, all-out firing sweeping away everything. [end recording]

Political Training Stressed

PM091325 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "A Test of Combat Maturity"]

[Text] The exercises and maneuvers which are periodically held by the Soviet Armed Forces play an extremely great part in the combat training of army and navy personnel and the formation of high moral and combat qualities in them. They are rightly described as the highest form of training and education and the most important means of enhancing servicemen's field, air and sea training. In exercises, flights and voyages, the commanders' and staffs' skill in organizing combat and controlling troops is strengthened and the combat skill of personnel is honed. Exercises are a school for improving party political work, above all the forms and methods of such work which accord most with conditions most closely approximating combat conditions.

Just such a school--a school of courage and skill--will undoubtedly be provided by the army and navy exercises which it is planned to hold 4-12 September 1981 on the territory of the Belorussian and Baltic Military Districts and in the Baltic Sea. They will take place under the leadership of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister. Their aim is to improve teamwork in action and collaboration between formations and units of branches and categories of troops.

The exercises involve operational staffs, formations and units of various branches of the USSR Armed Forces.

The distinctive feature of these exercises is the fact that they are taking place in the year of the 26th CPSU Congress, when the personnel's political and active mood is high and they are displaying great activeness in the socialist competition under the slogan "For High Combat Readiness and Firm Military Order!" Naturally, the announcement of the exercises was greeted with great enthusiasm in the army and navy. Soviet servicemen regard them as a crucial test of combat maturity and a combat report by the defenders of the motherland to the Communist Party and the Soviet people on their readiness for exploits, for the selfless defense of socialism's gains.

Our army is the bulwark of peace and the peoples' security. Army and navy servicemen, like all Soviet people, warmly support the domestic and foreign policy of the Leninist party, which purposefully and persistently implements a line of strengthening peace and curbing the arms race and strives to preserve and deepen detente. At the same time they are well aware that this line is opposed by the aggressive course of reactionary imperialist circles and their Beijing accomplices, the arms race being launched by the United States, the whipping up in the United States and NATO of an atmosphere of hostility toward our country and open threats and attempts to interfere in socialist countries' affairs. In these conditions Soviet servicemen regard it as their duty to continue to watch reliably over the gains of socialism and the Soviet people's peaceful, creative labor, to keep their powder dry, to tirelessly increase their vigilance and combat readiness and to strengthen discipline and organization.

Naturally, everyone who is to take part in the exercises is filled with the desire to use them as effectively as possible to enhance field, air and sea training and improve moral and psychological tempering.

The priority task of commanders, political organizers and staffs is to strive to ensure that one of the basic principles of combat training--that of teaching the troops what is needed in war--is embodied as fully as possible in the exercises.

A strong alloy of a high level of technical equipment, military skill and indestructible morale--that is the combat potential of the Soviet Armed Forces, it was stressed at the 26th CPSU Congress. Thanks to the constant concern of the party and people, our army and navy have all they need for the successful fulfillment of the tasks entrusted to them. They are equipped with remarkable hardware and weapons which embody sophisticated achievements of scientific thought and the working class's talent and skill. It is the servicemen's duty to master this hardware to perfection and learn how to use to the full the potentials inherent in it. To this end, with a view to the high quality completion of every task, it is necessary to make more effective use of the mobilizing and educational force of socialist competition. It is important to ensure that the exercises are a significant new step forward in the growth of combat skill in every unit and on every ship.

The combat training will take place where the roar of battle was once heard, where thousands of monuments testify to the courage and heroism of Soviet servicemen and partisans during the Great Patriotic War. Taking part in the exercises are formations and units whose combat banners are covered in the unfading glory of victories, ships whose names resound with the romance of the revolution. Among them are the Rogachevskaya Red Banner Guards Motorized Infantry Division, the Orders of Suvorov and Kutuzov Division imeni Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet, and the Proletarskaya, Moskovsko-Minskaya Order of Lenin, Twice Red Banner, Orders of Suvorov and Kutuzov Guards Motorized Infantry Division. Among them are the cruiser Oktyabrskaya Revolyutsiya, the big landing ship Krasnaya Presnya and others. And although there are no frontline servicemen in the regiments, on the ships or in the formations today, their heroic glory and combat traditions are a mighty moral weapon and a source of new feats to the fatherland's glory.

It is the duty of commanders, political organizers and party and Komsomol organizations to make full use of the life-giving force of traditions in the interests of mobilizing personnel to exemplary actions. The holding of rallies and political information sessions at commemorative sites, meetings with war veterans, propagandization of heroic deeds in the press and through cultural enlightenment work facilities--all this will undoubtedly help create the necessary combat mood in servicemen. An important factor for increasing the effectiveness of this work is to hold it in close contact with local party and soviet organs and Komsomol committees. Close ties with the local population and the cordiality with which city and rural dwellers greet the participants in the exercises once again clearly reveal the inseparable unity of the army and the people and Soviet people's boundless love for the defenders of the fatherland.

The higher the pitch of the exercises, the more active party political work must be. The most important demands made on this work are a concrete, flexible approach and orientation toward the resolution of the complex tasks facing subunits, units and ships. An increase in the effectiveness of party political work will be promoted by the broad, creative utilization of frontline experience, including the truly invaluable experience of party influence on the masses which is described so vividly and convincingly in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's reminiscences "Malaya Zemlya."

Ahead lies hard combat training, which will be a real test of combat maturity. It is the duty of every serviceman to pass this test with honor, to act selflessly and skillfully, frontline fashion, and to be worthy of the high assessment of the USSR Armed Forces which was expressed at our Leninist party's 26th congress.